

605-0-33

A
SHORT and EASY
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY;

In which all the TERMS are displayed in a clear and
alphabetical Manner;

With the Use and Dignity of ARMS, the Manner of
TOURNAMENTS, CROISAIDES: also the Rules of Blazon
and Marshalling COAT-ARMOURS.

L I K E W I S E

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know, at the first View, what Branch of the Family is
deceased; with a great Number of elegant Copper-Plates,
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near TWO HUNDRED new Examples, neatly ENGRAVED;

A N D

A N A P P E N D I X,

Containing the Privileges of the GENTRY and YEOMEN of
ENGLAND, extracted from the last Edition of
GWILLOME's DISPLAY of HERALDRY.

L O N D O N:

Printed for G. KEARSLY, at (No. 46) near Searjeant's
Inn in Fleet-Street; and sold by W. SHROPSHIRE, in New
Bond Street; J. RIDLEY, St. James's Street; J. WAL-
TER, Charing Cross; RICHARDSON and URQUHART, at
the 'Change; and J. SEWELL, in Cornhill. 1776.

Entered in the Hall-Book of the Company of
Stationers according to Act of Parliament.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

TH E principal design of this work is to bring the rules of heraldry into a concise methodical order, as well for instruction as entertainment, many having attempted its study, but from its intricate and voluminous arrangements, have been prevented making any kind of progress; the following introduction was first designed to instruct a few private persons, who, by its short and easy method, soon gained a knowledge of the science; it is necessary before a person attempts to blazon a coat of arms, should first be well acquainted with the points of the escutcheon, partition lines, metals, colours, ordinaries and their diminutives, charges, distinctions of houses, &c. Likewise the rules of Blazon and Marshalling of coat armours, (which are displayed in six hundred select examples neatly engraved; the whole arranged upon a new easy and regular plan,) and by following, with a little application, the terms, rules, &c. as layed down, and learning by heart, will be enabled to name them at sight; so that the study will become pleasing, and will give the student a true and just knowledge of the first and most useful principles in this science.

A

SHORT AND EASY

INTRODUCTION

TO

HERALDRY.

ADDORSED, signifies things turned back to back, Page 10. No. 12. p. 10. n. 33.

ALLERION, is a bird painted without beak or feet, so termed, as having nothing perfect but its wings, p. 13. n. 13.

ANNULET, Leigh supposes Annulets, to be rings of mail, which was an armour of defence long before the hardness of steel was devised, the Romans by the ring represented liberty and nobility, p. 1.

B

ANTE.

ANTELOPE, is as large as a goat, his horns are almost straight, tapering gradually from his head up; a long and slender neck, feet, legs and body like a deer; how heralds introduced the antelope as the example we leave to them, p. 11. n. 21.

ARRONDIE, signifies rounded or circular, see p. 6. n. 27. p. 8. n. 31.

ATTIRE, a term used to express the entire horns of a stag or buck, fixed on a piece of the scull, p. 13. n. 33.

ATCHIEVEMENTS, is the arms of some person, or family, borne together with all the exterior ornaments of the shield, as helmet, mantle, crest, motto, &c.

B.

BARR, containing a fifth part of the field, p. 5. n. 16.

BARRULET, the fourth of the bar, p. 5. n. 18.

BARR-GEMEL, a double bar, p. 5. n. 19.

BATTOON, signifying a staff, in arms it is generally used as a mark of bastardy, p. 5. n. 35.

BARRY, is when the field is divided into four, six, or more equal parts, p. 7. n. 17.

BATTERING-RAM, this instrument being a tree or long beam, strengthened at one end with an iron head, and horned of the same

same like a ram, (from whence it took its name) was hung up by two chains, and swung forwards and backwards, by numbers of men, to beat down the walls of a besieged town or city, p. 13. n. 34.

BATTELED-EMBATTELED, is one battlement upon another, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 28.

BATTELED-ARRONDIE, signifies the battlement to be circular on the top, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 27.

BARRY-BENDY, is a field equally divided into four, six, or more equal parts by lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and from side to side interchangeably varying the tinctures, p. 7. n. 20.

BARRY-INDENTED, or barry of fix, argent and sable indented one in the other, p. 7. n. 19.

BARRY-PILY, of eight pieces gules and or, p. 7. n. 18.

BAILLONNE, signifies a lion rampant, holding a staff in his mouth, p. 10. n. 15.

BARNACLES, instruments to curb unruly horses, p. 4. n. 35.

BEAR, is a fierce creature, naturally slothful, heavy and lumpish, but with all is bold and daring; bears are frequent in coat armour, p. 13. n. 9.

BEND, contains the third part if charged; and uncharged, the fifth of the field; it is

is supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or a scarf, p. 5. n. 8.

BENDLET, is the half of a bend, p. 5. n. 9.

PER BEND, is when the field, or charge, is equally divided by a line drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, p. 5. n. 14.

BENDY, is when a field, or charge, is divided into four, six, or more parts diagonally, p. 7. n. 21.

BENDS ENHANSED, see enhansed.

BENDY, or a bordure charged with three bends, p. 7. n. 15.

BEND-SINISTER, is that which comes from the sinister chief to the dexter base, or from left to right. p. 5. n. 33.

BEACON, in ancient times, upon the invasion of an enemy, beacons were set on high hills with an iron pot on the top, wherein were pitch, hemp, &c. which when set on fire alarmed the country, and is called a beacon from its beckoning the people together. In the Reign of Edward III. every county in England had one, p. 4. n. 16.

BILLETS, by some taken for bricks, but is generally supposed to be letters made up in that form, p. 4. n. 30.

BIRDBOLT, a small arrow, p. 4. n. 27.

BOAR, though void of horns, is an absolute champion, for he hath weapons which are his strong and sharp tusks, also his target
to

to defend himself, for which he useth often to rub his shoulders and sides against trees, to harden them against the stroke of his adversary, p. 13. n. 20.

BORDURE, (which goes round the extremities of the field) should always contain the fifth part thereof, and may be borne plain or charged, p. 7. n. 1. to 15.

BRACED, fretted or interlaced, p. 6. n. 30.

BROGUE, or shoe, a token of expedition, p. 4. n. 9.

BULL, the strength of a bull is in his neck, he is headstrong, and by his countenance you may know his force or gentleness; but all his threatenings are with his forefeet: when he is angry and disposed to fight, he diggeth the earth, and with them casteth it from him with violence, p. 13. n. 12.

BUGLE-HORN, is a frequent bearing in heraldry: note, when the mouth and strings of this instrument are of different tinctures from the horn, then in blazon they must be named, and when they are adorned with rings, then they are said to be verolec, p. 14. n. 25.

C.

CATHERINE-WHEEL, so called from St. Catherine the Virgin, who had her limbs

limbs broke in pieces by its iron teeth, p. 4.
n. 5.

CAMEL, is a wonderful creature for enduring hunger and thirst, and carrying great burthens through the deserts of Arabia, &c. p. 13. n. 23.

CANTON, so called, because it occupies but a corner of the field, and is the third of the chief, p. 5. n. 31.

CANNETS, a term for ducks, when they are represented without beak or feet.

CABOSSED, is when the head of a beast is cut close and no neck left to it, p. 9. n. 20.

CHARGES, are all manner of creatures or things whatsoever, which are by custom become peculiarly proper only to the science.

CHAPLET, a garland, or headband of flowers, p. 12. n. 27.

CHAIN-SHOT, some have taken this to be the head of a club called a holy water sprinckler, others to be balls of wildfire, but is generally supposed to be chain-shot, p. 13. n. 34.

CHIEF, so called, because it hath place in the top, or chief part, and contains the third of the field, p. 5. n. 3.

CHEVRON, representing the ridge of a house, contains the fifth of the field, p. 5. n. 21.

CHEVRONEL, half the chevron, p. 5. n. 22.

CHEV-

CHEVRON-ROMPU, signifying broken,
p. 5. n. 26.

CHEVRONS-BRACED, see braced, p. 9.
n. 30.

CHEVRONS-COUCHED, signifies lying
sideways, p. 5. n. 24.

CHEVRONS-CONTREPOINTE, signifies to stand one upon the head of the other,
p. 5. n. 25.

PER-CHEVRON, is when the field is
divided by such a line, as helps to make the
chevron, p. 5. n. 27.

CHECKY, is composed of small squares
of different tinctures alternately, of which
there must be three rows, p. 7. n. 7. 23.

CHESSE-ROOK, used in the game of
chesse, p. 4. n. 15.

CINQUEFOIL, five leaved grass, answering
to the five senses in man, and signifies one
that masters his affections, also one that over-
cometh his enemies, not only by valour, but
wisdom, p. 1.

CLOSET, is half the bar, p. 5. n. 17.

CLARION, or a rest for a lance, p. 4.
n. 18.

CLOSE, when the wings of a bird are
down and close to the body, p. 9. n. 8.

COST, or cotice, is the fourth of the
bend, seldom borne but in couples, p. 5.
n. 11.

COCK, is a bird of noble courage, he is
always prepared to battle, having his comb
for

for an helmet, his beak for a faulcheon or cutlafs, to wound his enemy, and is a compleat warrior armed cap-a-pee; he hath his legs armed with spurs, giving example to the valiant foldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight, p. 13. n. 14.

COUPLE-CLOSE, fo termed from its inclofing by couples the chevron, and contains half the chevronel, p. 5. n. 23.

COUNTERCHANGING, is an intermixture of feveral metals and colours, one againft another, fee p. 5. n. 16 to 24.

COUPED, is when the head, or any other limb of an animal, is cut off and not forcibly torn therefrom, p. 9. n. 22.

CONTREVAIRE, Or and gules, this fur differs from vair, by having its cups ranged with their heads and mouths one upon the other, as or upon or, and gules upon gules, p. 11.

COUCHANT, lying down, but with his head lifted up, which diftinguifhes the beaft fo lying from dormant, p. 10. n. 2.

COUNTERPASSANT, is when two beafts are paffing the contrary way to each other, p. 10. n. 6.

COMBATANT, that is to fay fighting, p. 10. n. 11.

COWARD, or cowed, is when a lion, or other animal, has its tail hanging down between its legs, p. 10. n. 13.

CON-

CONTOURNE, signifies a beast with its face to the sinister side of the field, p. 10. n. 23.

COLOURS, and metals when engraved, are known by points and hatched lines; as **OR**, the metal gold, is known in engraving, by small dots or points; **ARGENT**, a metal which is white, and signifies silver, is always left plain; **GULES**, this colour is expressed by lines from top to bottom; **AZURE**, a colour known by hatched lines from side to side; **SABLE**, a colour expressed by cross hatched lines downright and overthwart. **VERT**, a colour described by hatched lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base; or, from right to left diagonally; **PURPURE**, a colour known by hatched lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base; or, from left to right, see the example, p. 1.

COCKATRICE, this monster which in his wings and legs partakes of the fowl, and in his tail of the snake, p. 11. n. 17.

COUNTER-COMPONE, composed of small squares, but never above two rows, p. 7. n. 6.

CONJOINED, or **Conjunct**, joined or put together, see p. 10. n. 22. p. 7. n. 32.

CORNISH-CHOUGH, is as black as a raven, with red beak and legs, and is a noble bearing of antiquity, being accounted the king of crows, p. 13. n. 17.

COURANT,

COURANT, or in full Course, p. 10. n. 29.

CROSSES, the first use we find made of crosses were in the expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land, in the year 1096. There were also at that time, great numbers who took crosses, which they received from the hands of the bishops and priests, and being made of cloath or taffeta were sewed on their garments, for which their expeditions were called croisades; so by varying the form of the cross, each leader was known.

CROSS, contains the third of the field if charged, uncharged the fifth, p. 5. n. 1.

PER-CROSS, this term signifies the field to be divided into four equal parts, and to consist merely of metals and colours, or furs and colours without any charge occupying the quarters, but if the quarters be charged, then it is blazoned quarterly, p. 5. n. 2.

CROSS-AVELINE, so called, because the quarters of it resemble a philberd nut, p. 8. n. 27.

CROSS-ANCRED, or anchored, so called, as the four extremities of it resemble the flook of an anchor, p. 8. n. 33.

CROSS-BOTONE, or treflée, this term is given because its extremities resemble the trefoile, p. 6. n. 13.

CROSS BARBEE, so termed, as its extremities are like the barbed irons used for striking of fish, p. 6. n. 14.

CROSS.

CROSS-BEZANTY, being composed of bezants, p. 8. n. 18.

CROSS-CLECHEE, (voided and pomette) is spreading from the center towards the extremities, then end in an angle in the middle of the extremity, by lines from the two points that make the breadth till they come to join, p. 6. n. 17.

CROSS-CERCELEE, signifies circling, or curling at the ends, p. 8. n. 4.

CROSS-CRAMPONNEE, so termed, as it has at each end a cramp, or square piece coming from it, p. 8. n. 5.

CROSS-CROSSLET, that is, crossed at each end, p. 8. n. 11.

CROSS-CORDED, signifies wound about with cords, as the example, p. 6. n. 6.

CROSS-COUPED, or humette, signifies to be cut, or shortned, that the extremities reach not the out lines of the escutcheon, p. 8. n. 14.

CROSS-CALVARY, resembles the cross on which our Saviour suffered on Mount Calvary, and is always set upon steps, p. 8. n. 19.

CROSS-CRESCENTED, that is, having a crescent at each end, p. 8. n. 35.

CROSS-DEGRADED, from its having steps at each end, p. 8. n. 3.

CROSS-DOUBLE PARTED, p. 8. n. 16.

CROSS-

CROSS-EGUISCE, is that which has the two angles at the ends cut off so as to terminate in points, p. 6. n. 3.

CROSS-ENGOULEE, a term for crosses, saltires, &c. when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c. p. 6. n. 23.

CROSS-ERMINE, or four ermine spots in cross, p. 6. n. 15.

CROSS-FIMBRIATED, having a narrow bordure, or hem, of another tincture, see p. 6. 2.

CROSS-FITCHY, is when it has the part, which comes to the middle base point, pointed at the foot, or taper from the center, as if to fix in the ground, p. 6. n. 5.

CROSS-DOUBLE FITCHY, each extremity having two points, p. 6. n. 7.

CROSS-FOURCHY, signifies forked at the ends, p. 6. n. 8.

CROSS-FER DE FOURCHETTE, so termed, by having at each end a forked iron like that formerly used by soldiers to rest their muskets on, p. 6. n. 18.

CROSS-FRETTE, (or four bastons fretted and pointed at the ends) in form of five masles, p. 8. n. 13.

CROSS-FRETTE, or four bastons in true lover's knot, p. 8. n. 15.

CROSS-FLORY, differs from the patonce, by having the flowers at the ends circumplex and turning down, p. 8. n. 31.

CROSS-

CROSS-FLEURY, this cross is differenced from the cross-flory by its having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers, which that has not, p. 8. n. 32.

CROSS-GRINGOLLEE, a term for crosses, saltires, &c. whose extremities end with the heads of serpents, p. 6. n. 12.

CROSS OF LOZENGES, p. 8. n. 17.

CROSS-LAMBEAUX, is a cross-pattee at the top, and issuing out at the foot into three labels, having great mystery in relation to the top, whereon our Saviour suffered; sending out three streams from his hands, feet and side, p. 8. n. 21.

CROSS-MOLINE, not so wide or sharp as that which is called ancred, p. 6. n. 1.

CROSS-MOUSSUE, for a cross rounded off at the ends, p. 6. n. 20.

CROSS-MILRINDE, so termed, as its form is like the mill-link, which carrieth the mill-stone, and is perforated as that is, p. 6. n. 21, 22.

CROSS of MASCLES, p. 8. n. 12.

CROSS-MALTA, so called, because worn by the knights of that order, p. 8. n. 25.

CROSS of 16 POINTS, so termed, from its having four points at each extremity, p. 6. n. 4.

CROSS of four PHEONS, p. 6. n. 10.

X **CROSS-POMMEE**, signifies a cross with a ball or knob at each end ; also from pomme an apple, p. 6. n. 11.

CROSS-POMMETTEE, signifies more than one at each end, p. 6. n. 19.

CROSS-PORTATE, so termed, because it does not stand upright, as generally all crosses do, but lies athwart the escutcheon in bend, as if it were carried on a man's shoulder, p. 6. n. 16.

CROSS-PIERCED, (it is blazoned square pierced) when any ordinary is perforated, or struck through, with a hole in it, the piercing must be particularly expressed as to its shape, p. 8. n. 1.

CROSS-PATTEE, is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the ends which are very broad, p. 8. n. 6.

CROSS-PALL, is the archiepiscopal ornament made of the wool of white lambs, p. 8. n. 10.

CROSS-PATRIARCHAL, so called because the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ; such a cross belonging to patriarchs, as the tripple cross is used by the pope, p. 8. n. 20.

CROSS-POTENT, so termed by reason of the resemblance its extremities bear to the head of a crutch, p. 8. n. 28.

CROSS-PATONCE, is flory at the ends and differs from that which is so called as that

that does circumflex and turn down, this extends and stretches to a pattee form, p. 8. n. 30.

CROSS-POTENT, quadrat in the center, p. 8. n. 29.

CROSS-PATERNOSTER, that which is made of beads, p. 8. n. 7.

CROSS-RAGULED, it seeming to be made of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they shew only the stumps, p. 8. n. 2.

CROSS-RAYONNANT, is that which has rays of glory behind it, darting from the center to all the quarters of the escutcheon, p. 8. n. 8.

CROSS of St. JAMES, bears the name because worn by the knights of that order in Spain, p. 8. n. 23.

CROSS of St. JULIAN, by some called a saltire crossed in its extremities; by others, a cross transposed, p. 6. n. 24.

CROSS of St. ESPRIT, this cross is worn by the knights of that order, in France, p. 8. n. 22.

CROSS of St. LAZARUS, worn by the knights of that order, p. 8. n. 24.

CROSS-TAU, or St. Antony's Cross, so called, because St. Antony the monk is always painted with it upon his habit, likewise named from the greek letter tau, p. 8. n. 26.

CROSS-TRIPARTED, flory, p. 6. n. 9.

CROSS-TRON-ONNEE, is a cross cut in pieces, yet so as all the pieces keep up the form of a cross, though set at a small distance from each other, p. 8. n. 9.

CRINED, is a term for the hair of a man or woman.

CROSS-VAIR, or four pieces of vair, their points turned one to another, p. 8. n. 34.

CRONEL, the iron head of a tilting spear, p. 4. n. 19.

CRESCENT, or half moon, with its horns turned towards the chief of the shield; by this position it differs from the increfcent and decrefcent, see p. 4. n. 1.

CRUSULY, is the field or charge, strewed over with crosses.

CROWNS and CORONETS of ENGLAND, P. 2.

N. 1. The Crown of Great-Britain ensigned with a mound and cross, closed at the top by semicircles of gold meeting at the orb, on which the cross stands, adorned with crosses pattee, and fleurs-de-lis, all embellished with precious stones.

N. 2. The Prince of Wales's, which is topped with a mound and cross, as the royal diadem, but has only one arch.

N. 3. For younger sons or brothers of the blood royal, and differs from that of the Prince

Prince of Wales, as having no mound, or arch.

N. 4. The nephews of the blood royal differ from the younger sons or brothers by having strawberry leaves on the rim, as theirs have fleurs-de-lis.

N. 5. The princess royal is different from the nephews of the blood royal by having on the rim crosses pattee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves.

N. 6. Is a duke (not of the blood royal) and differs from all the former, by having only strawberry leaves on the rim. The first duke since the conquest, was Edward the black prince, eldest son to King Edward III. who in the year 1337 was created duke of Cornwall.

N. 7. A marquiss's, and differs from that of a duke, by having leaves and pearls intermixed, of equal height. A marquiss is next in dignity to a duke. This degree of honour was instituted in 1337, by King Richard the 2d, who at his coronation, created Robert de Vere (then earl of Oxford) marquiss of Dublin.

N. 8. An earl's, having the pearls fixed upon spikes much higher than the leaves. An earl is the next degree of honour to a marquiss, and his investiture, by girding with a sword, was first used by King Richard the 1st, in his creating Hugh de Pufaz (bishop of Durham) earl of Northumberland.

N. 9. A viscount's, having pearls set close to each other on the rim, without any limited number, which is his prerogative above the baron who is limited. A viscount is the next degree of honour betwixt an earl and a baron, was first instituted by King Henry the 6th, who in the year 1440, conferred it upon John lord Beaumont, (by letters patent.)

N. 10. A baron's, which has only four pearls on the rim. A baron is a dignity of honour next to a viscount; the first institutor of a baron by patent, was King Richard the 2d, in the year 1388, created John Beauchamp of Holt, baron of Kidderminster.

N. 11. Arch-bishops as dukes, and bishops as barons of parliament distinguish their mitres by the former having their bandages enriched with ducal leaves, and the latter wearing them plain in imitation of the ancient barons before the present mode of pearls was introduced.

N. 13. A cap of dignity is made of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine, worn by nobility; such a cap was sent by Pope Julius the second with a sword, to King Henry the 8th, for his writing a book against Martin Luther.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN CROWNS, &c. p. 12.

CELESTIAL, n. 1.	PRUSSIA, n. 12.
EASTERN, n. 2.	POLAND, n. 13.
IMPERIAL, n. 3.	CORSICA, n. 14.
POPE, n. 4.	ELECTORAL, n. 15.
CHARLEMAIN, n. 5.	ARCH DUKE, n. 16.
GRANDSEIGNIOR, n. 6.	DUKE OF TUSCANY,
FRANCE, n. 7.	n. 17.
SPAIN, n. 8.	DAUPHIN, n. 18.
PORTUGAL, n. 9.	BRUNSWICK, n. 19.
DENMARK, n. 10.	DOGE OF VENICE,
RUSSIA, n. 11.	n. 20.

EASTERN CROWN, being made of gold and in form of that worn formerly by the Jewish kings.

IMPERIAL CROWN, is made of gold, and enriched with gems, but not closed at top, having a globe and cross on it; its form resembles a mitre, being so devised to represent a twofold dignity united, that is priestly and regal; for in the time of the Romans glory no man might be emperor, or king, but he was first to be a priest.

CROWN-MURAL, was given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town, or city, and fixed the standard belonging to the army, n. 23.

CROWN-CIVICK, was a reward for rescuing a citizen, n. 24.

CROWN.

CROWN-VALLARY, was given by the general of the army to a captain, or soldier that first entered the enemies camp, by forcing the palisado, n. 21.

CROWN-NAVAL, was given for services at sea. n. 22.

CROWN-OBSIDIONAL, was a reward for him that held out a siege, or caused it to be raised, repulsing the enemy, and delivering the place, n. 26.

CROWN-TRIUMPHAL, granted to those who vanquished their enemies, and had the honour of a triumph, n. 25.

D.

DANCETTE, is a larger sort of indenting, and one of the partition lines, p. 1.

DOUBLE-DANCETTE, according to Leigh, the bend double dancette is a mark of bastardy, p. 5. n. 13.

DEXTER-HAND, (the right hand) or side of the field, and is the male side in an impaled coat, p. 9. n. 32.

DEMY, is the half of a thing, see p. 9. n. 23.

DEBRUISED, is when a bend, or other ordinary is placed over some living animal, p. 10. n. 17.

DECRESCENT, shews the state of the moon, when she declines from her full to her last quarter, and differs from her increscent by

by having her horns towards the left side of the shield, p. 4. n. 3.

DEFAMED, signifies a creature to have lost its tail, p. 10. n. 14.

DISPLAYED, for the wings of a bird when they are expanded, as in the example, p. 9. n. 9.

DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES, these differences serve to inform us, from what line the bearer of each is; the differences began about the time of Richard the Second, as testifieth Cambden, Clarendieux. p. 3.

FIRST HOUSE.

Fig. 1. is the label for the first son.

Fig. 2. the crescent for the second son.

Fig. 3. the mullet for the third son.

Fig. 4. the martlet for the fourth son.

Fig. 5. the annulet for the fifth son.

Fig. 6. the fleur-de-lis for the sixth son of the first house.

SECOND HOUSE.

Fig. 1. the crescent with the label on it for the first son of the second son.

Fig. 2. the crescent on the crescent for the second son of the second son, of the first house, and so on.

DIMINU.

DIMINUTIVES, the pale's diminutive is the pallet and endorfe, the bend, has the garter, cost and ribbon; the bar, has the closet barrulet and bar-gemell; the chevron, has the chevronel and couple close; the bend sinister has the scarpe and battoon; the bordure, has the orle and tressure; the quarter, has the canton; the flanch has the flasque and voider, see each in its respective place.

DIAPERED, is dividing the field in panes like fretwork, and filling the same with variety of figures, p. 7. n. 14.

DOVETAIL, one of the partition lines, p. 1.

DORMANT, signifies sleeping, p. 10. n. 1.

DOUBLE-TAILED, or queue, p. 10. n. 18.

DOUBLE-HEADED, p. 10. n. 19.

DRAGON, is supposed to be an imaginary monster but is used in heraldry, both in coats, crests and supporters, p. 11. n. 22.

E.

SPREAD-EAGLE, the eagle is accounted the king of birds, and signifies magnanimity and fortitude of mind, who seeks to combat with none but his equals, (Upton says) the same day that Alexander the Great was born, there sat upon the house of his father, two eagles, signifying unto him a double empire,

pire, of Europe and Asia; since that time the eagle has been borne with two heads, looking different ways (representing the east and west) by the emperors of Germany and Russia as their armorial ensigns, p. 13. n. 31.

EAGLET, when there are more than one eagle in a coat without some ordinary between them, then in blazon they are termed eaglets or young eagles.

ELEPHANT, was among the ancients the emblem of a king, because they fancied he could not bow his knees, also because his long teeth which are looked upon as horns, betokened sovereignty and dominion, p. 13. n. 11.

EMBOWED, seldom used but to the dolphin, to signify the crookedness of his motion in swimming, p. 10. n. 35.

ENHANSED, is when an ordinary is borne higher than it ought, which chiefly happens to the bend and its diminutives, p. 9. n. 29.

ENGRAILED, a sort of lines by which ordinaries are diversified, composed of semi-circles, the teeth or points of which enter the field, p. 1. p. 5. n. 2. also a bordure, see p. 7. n. 2.

ENDORSE, is the fourth of the pale, seldom borne but when a pale is between two of them, p. 5. n. 6.

ENALURON, for a bordure charged with birds, p. 7. n. 9.

ENURNY,

ENURNY, for a bordure charged with beasts, p. 7. n. 10.

ENTOYER, for a bordure charged with dead or artificial things, to the number of eight, p. 7. n. 13.

ERASED, is when the head or limb of any creature is violently torn from the body, so that it seems to be jagged, p. 9. n. 21.

ERECT, or subvolant addorsed, p. 9. n. 14.

ERMINE, is the ground white, and the spots black, p. 11.

ERMINES, is the ground black, and the spots white, p. 11.

ERMINOIS, is the ground gold, and the spots black, p. 11.

ERMINITES, is the ground white, and the spots black, with one red hair on each side, p. 11.

ESCARBUNCLE, a precious stone; the ancients drew it in this form to express those rays which issue from the center, which is the stone, p. 4. n. 4.

ESTOILEE, signifying a star, p. 4. n. 33.

ESCUTCHEON, or shield, in arms is meant the original shield used in war, and on which arms were originally borne; the surface of the escutcheon is termed the field, because it contains such honourable marks as anciently were acquired in the field.

POINTS

POINTS of the ESCUTCHEON, are meant certain points or locations in which the figures or charges of the field happen to be particularly placed; the shield is said to represent the body of a man, and has its parts taken therefrom, as by the example p. 1. A, signifies that part to be the dexter, or right hand chief; B, the precise middle chief; C, the sinister, or left hand chief; D, the collar, or honour point, in regard that eminent men, as knights of the garter, thistle, &c. wear their badges of honour about their necks; in like manner is E, called the heart, or refs-point, as being the exact middle of the shield; F, the nombril or navel point; G, H, I, the dexter, middle and sinister base points; whence particular heed ought to be had thereto for the more plain describing the position or seat of the thing borne; for the same figure, in the very same tinctures borne in different points, renders those bearings as many different arms. See the example, p. 1.

ESCALLOP-SHELL, was the pilgrims ensign in their expeditions, and pilgrimages to holy places, they were wore on their hoods and hats; and were of such a distinguishing character, that Pope Alexander the fourth, by a bull discharged giving the use of them, but to pilgrims who were truly noble, and are now become of great use in armory, p. 15. n. 5.

ESCUTCHEON of **PRETENCE**, is that escutcheon in which a man bears the coat of his wife, being an heirefs, see p. 2. n. 4.

F.

FALCON, this bird is borne in the same postures as the eagle, so hath the same terms, except when with hood, bells, viols, (or rings) and leishes: then in blazon he is said to be hooded, belled, jessed and leished, and the colours thereof must be named, p. 9. n. 10.

FESSE, is a belt of honour, and contains a third of the field, p. 5. n. 15.

PER FESSE, is when the field, or charge, is equally divided in two by a horizontal line, p. 5. n. 20.

PER FESSE and **PALE**, signifies the field to be divided into three parts, by the fess line, and the pale line from the fess point to the middle base point, p. 7. n. 30.

FLASQUES, is like the flanch but smaller, given as a reward for virtue and learning, p. 9. n. 6.

FLANCHES, the flanch is composed of an arched line, drawn from the upper angle of the escutcheon to the base point of one side and so on the other, the arches almost meeting in the middle of the field, they are ever borne double, p. 9. n. 5.

FLECK-

FLECKED, a line of partition; note, the flecked line has never but one rising, as the example, p. 6. n. 25.

FLOWER-DE-LIS, by some this flower is called the lilly, or flower of the flag, and has only three leaves, by which it is differenced from the lilly of the garden, that having always five, it is said to be the emblem of the Trinity, by reason of its three branches; which signify wisdom, faith, and prowess, by which kingdoms are supported, p. 3. n. 6.

FOUNTAIN, we find fountains borne by Stourton, of Stourton, being a bend between six fountains, in signification of six springs, whereof the river Sture in Wiltshire, hath its beginning, and passeth along to Stourton the seat of that barony, p. 4. n. 29.

FOX, hath a pregnant wit and is subtle withal, it may properly represent those who have done signal service to their prince and country, upon embassies, &c. where there is more use for wit and dexterity, than for strength or valour, p. 13. n. 27.

FRETTED, in triangle, see p. 10. n. 34.

FRET, by some termed Harrington's Knot, p. 4. n. 31.

FRETTY, the ancients used a moveable tower built of wood, and of such a height that the tops of them overlooked the battlements of the city, they were covered with raw hides, to prevent their being burnt, and had also a net-work of ropes which hung

before them, in order to deaden the violence of the stones that were thrown against them by the besieged. The net-work seems to be what fretty was originally taken from; see Collyer's History of England, vol. 3. p. 47. Fretty, p. 7. n. 29.

FRUCTED, a term given in blazon to all trees bearing of fruit.

FUSIL, taken for a spindle of yarn, p. 3. n. 6. p. 4. n. 14.

FUSILLY, is when the field or charge, is filled with fusils, p. 7. n. 28.

FURRS, is the artificial trimming or furring of the robes, and garments of the nobility, &c. see p. 2.

G.

GARDANT, signifying full faced, guarding, preserving, &c. p. 10. n. 5.

GARTER, the half of a bendlet, p. 5. n. 10.

GARB, for a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain, p. 4. n. 6.

GAL-TRAP, or Caltrap, used in war, when thrown in the way, to gall the horses, which they do, always having one point upright, p. 4. n. 23.

GAMB, so termed when the whole fore leg of a lion, or other beast, is borne in arms; but if it be coupé or erased near the middle

middle joint, then it is called a paw, p. 16. n. 1.

AT GAZE, when a beast of chace looks full at you, p. 10. n. 26.

GAUNTLET, an iron glove that covered the hand of a cavalier when armed cap-a-pee; gauntlets were introduced about the thirteenth century, the casque and these were always borne in the ancient processions; gauntlets was frequently thrown like the glove by way of challenge, p. 4. n. 21.

GOAT, in fight is not so hardy as polittick, therefore a martial man that useth more policy than valour in atchieving a victory, may very aptly bear for his coat-armour this beast, p. 13. n. 22.

GOBONATED, or Gobony, is always of one row of squares and no more, p. 7. n. 5.

GONFANNON, a banner, standard, or ensign, p. 4. n. 28.

GORGED, creatures having a crown about their necks are said to be so, p. 9. n. 23.

GRIFFIN, male, this chymetical creature is half an eagle and half a lion, having large ears but no wings (we may say it owes its being to the heralds,) p. 11. n. 16.

GUTTY, any thing full of drops, see p. 4. n. 8. when these figures are black, signify drops of pitch, which in blazon are termed gutty de poix; so when blue, gutty de larmes, denoting drops of tears; when

white, gutty d' eau, signifying drops of water; when yellow, gutty d' or, denoting drops of liquid gold; when green, gutty de vert, as signifying the drops of oil olive; and when red, gutty de sang; as representing drops of blood; their form or shape is the same, only the colours change their names.

GYRON, signifies a gore in a garment, p. 9. n. 1.

GYRONY, of eight, argent and azure; gyrons signify unity, because they are never borne single, but many together, as six, eight, ten, twelve, &c. p. 7. n. 24.

H.

HAURIANT, to express any fish erect, or upright, p. 10. n. 31.

HARPEY, a poetical monster feigned to have the face of a virgin, and body like a vulture, p. 11. n. 18.

HAWK, a bird of prey, and for its bigness is a very bold and courageous bird, much used in heraldry, p. 9. n. 10.

HAWKS-BELL, is of great antiquity, being worn by the high priests on the skirts of their upper garments in divine worship, p. 13. n. 35.

HELMETS, the helmet is a covering for the head in time of war, and our manner of bearing of crests thereon is from the ancient fancy

fancy of the Greeks, and Romans, who used to adorn them with some kind of monstrous device, as the head, mouth, or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible, p. 3.

The first, is the helmet of a king, prince, or duke, and is full forward, open-faced, and garde-visure.

The second, is the helmet of a marquiss, earl, viscount, and baron, which is in profile, open-faced and garde-visure.

The third, helmet standing direct forward, with the beaver open and without guards, for a knight or baronet.

The fourth, is a helmet sideways with the beaver close, which is for all esquires and gentlemen; note, these helmets, were copied from the originals in the Tower.

HEMP-BREAK, an instrument to make hemp soft and fit for use, p. 4. n. 10.

HORSE, is a favorite beast among all nations, as being more useful to man than any other of the creation, either in peace or war, service or pleasure; naturally courageous, haughty, jealous of being out-done by another, tractable, docible and fleet, very beautiful, and knows his master; and is looked upon as the emblem of war, p. 13. n. 8.

I.

JESSANT, to express a lion, or other figure borne jessant, or as it were over all, p. 9. n. 24. Also

Also a term to express shooting forth, as vegetables spring, or shoot out, and is used in heraldry in that sense, and most frequently occurs in flower-de-lis in many coats; as for instance, Sable, three leopards faces, jessant flower-de-lis OR; for Morley of Suffex, p. 15. n. 20.

IMBATTELED, or Crenellé, a term for the battlements of towers, churches, and houses, and is one of the lines of partition, p. 1.

IMBRUED, signifies any thing to be bloody, p. 9. n. 35.

INDENTED, one of the lines of partition, in shape the same as dancette, but smaller and more in number, p. 1. p. 7. n. 4.

INVECKED, one of the lines of partition, the same form as engrailed, but the points of it go into the charge, p. 1. p. 7. n. 3.

INCRESCENT, shews the state of the moon, from her entrance into her first quarter, by having her horns towards the right side of the shield, p. 4. n. 2.

INESCUTCHEON, a small escutcheon, borne within the shield, and is one of the ordinaries, and usually placed in the fess-point, p. 6. n. 4.

INVERTED, and conjoined, inverted denotes any thing that is turned the wrong way; particularly wings are said to be inverted,

verted, when the points of them are down,
p. 9. n. 15.

ISSUANT, that is issuing or coming out
of the bottom of the chief, p. 9. n. 25.

L.

HOLY-LAMB, passant, with a staff, cross
and banner, is a typical figure of our
Saviour, who is understood to be that Lamb
mentioned in the apocalypse of St. John,
p. 13. n. 25.

LEOPARD, much used in coat armour,
being a beast said to be engendered between
a lion and a panther, p. 13. n. 30.

LION, as the example is termed, sitting
full faced, p. 13. n. 6.

LION-POISON, or marine, so termed as
the upper part is of a lion, and the hinder part
ends in a fishes tail, with webbed feet; this
is borne by Inhoff, of Germany; this ex-
ample was copied from the family seal, p. 10.
n. 20.

LION-DRAGON, signifies the upper
half of a lion, and the other going off like
the hinder part of a dragon, p. 10. n. 21.

LION of St. MARK, p. 10. n. 24.

LIONS conjoined under one head; this,
the tricorporated lion, and double-headed
lion, (according to Leigh) are borne in ar-
mourry symbolically and not as monsters,
p. 10. n. 22.

LOZENGE

LOZENGE, a physical composition given for colds, and was invented to reward eminent physicians, p. 3. n. 7.

LOBSTER, in blazon, the term upright is given to all shell-fish when borne, as the example, because they wanting fins, cannot properly be termed hauriant, p. 13. n. 32.

LOZENGY, when the field or charge is covered with them, p. 7. n. 26.

LODGED, a term for beasts of chace, as couchant is for those of prey, p. 10. n. 25.

LURE, with a line and ring, used by falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl, p. 13. n. 35.

M.

MASCLE, the mash of a net, p. 3. n. 5.

MAUNCH, an old fashion sleeve with long hangers, p. 9. n. 34.

MASONRY, plain strokes representing the cement in stone buildings, p. 7. n. 27.

MARTLET, (very frequent in armories all Europe over) was borne by those who went to the Holy Land, to fight against the Turks; this bird is frequently seen under the cornishes of houses, with feet so short and wings so long, that should they pitch on a level, they could not easily rise, therefore they alight on high places that they may drop on the wing, see distinction of houses, p. 3. n. 4.

MASCLES,

MASCLES, conjunct three, three, and one, p. 4. n. 32.

MERMAID, is used in armories of which there may perhaps be some resemblance in the sea, but as represented in the example, is the fancies of painters, &c. p. 13. n. 4.

MULLET, supposed to be the rowel of a spur, p. 4. n. 22.

MUSIMON, a beast which is engendered between a ewe goat, and a ram, p. 11. n. 20.

N.

NAIANT, when fish are borne across the field, or swimming, p. 10. n. 30.

NAISSANT, for all living things that shall be found issuing out of the midst of an ordinary or charge, p. 9. n. 26.

NEBULY; one of the partition lines, signifies clouds, p. 1.

NOWED, signifies made up in a knot, and is chiefly applied to serpents, and the tails of other creatures, p. 9. n. 17.

O.

ORDINARIES, is any of those figures which by their ordinary and frequent use, are become peculiar to the science, such as the cross, chief, pale, fesse, inescutcheon, chevron, saltire, bar, &c. p. 4.

ORLE, signifies a selvidge, or welt, p. 9. n. 2.

IN

IN ORLE, that is, when things are placed regularly within the escutcheon all about it, in the nature of an orle, near the edges, p. 9. n. 4.

OSTRICH, is the greatest of all birds; when it holds up its head it approacheth to the heighth of two yards, its feathers are in repute to ornament hats, &c. it swallows iron, leather, hair, &c. it doth not digest iron and other hard things, but voids them entire by excrement, p. 13. n. 24.

OWL, this bird signifies prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness, and was borne by the Athenians as their armorial ensign, p. 13. n. 16.

P.

PALE, contains the third of the field, p. 5. n. 4.

PALLET, is half the pale, p. 5. n. 5.

PER-PALE, is the field divided by a perpendicular line, p. 5. n. 7.

PER-PALE and CHEVRON, signifies the field to be divided into four parts by two lines, one is the pale line, the other a line in form of a chevron, p. 7. n. 31.

PER-PALE and BASE, is the field divided into three parts by the pale line, a horizontal line in base, p. 7. n. 32.

PALY, is when the field is divided into four or more even number of parts by perpendicular lines, p. 7. n. 16.

PALY-

PALY-BENDY, is by lines perpendicular, which is paly, and by others diagonal athwart the shield from the dexter to the sinister, which is called bendy, p. 7. n. 22.

PAPELLONE, composed of butter-flies wings, p. 7. n. 25.

PASSANT, for beasts when passing along in a gradual pace, p. 10. n. 4.

PASSANT-GARDANT, p. 10. n. 5.

PARTITION LINES, are such as party, per pale, bend, fess, chevron, cross, saltire, by which is understood a shield divided or cut through by a line, or lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, traverse, or as in example, p. 1. 'Tis observable, the lines engrailed and invecked differs from each other but little, the engrailed has its points turned outward; whereas the invecked turn in; see p. 7. n. 2, and 3 the indented have its teeth small and many; whereas dancette hath but few and large. What gave birth to the several partition lines, Sir George M'Kenzie thinks might be such cuts as the real shield might sustain in action, see p. 1. p. 6. n. 27, 28, p. 8. n. 26 to 33.

PANTHER, this beast is very beautiful, by reason of the variety of coloured spots wherewith his body is overspread: he is a fierce and cruel beast. Note, when in armour, he is depicted with fire issuing from his mouth and ears, he then is termed incenced, p. 13. n. 7.

PEAN, one of the furs, the ground black, and the spots gold, p. 11.

E

PEA-

PEACOCK, in his pride, so termed, when he sets up his fan of plumes, he admires his own beauty, he displays his feathers against the rays of the sun that they may glitter the more gloriously, p. 9. n. 11.

PEGASUS, among the poets, a horse imagined to have wings, being that whereon Bellerophon was fabled to be mounted when he engaged the Chimæra, p. 4. n. 20.

PELICAN, this bird was in such esteem with the Egyptians, that they held it as an hieroglyphic of the four duties of a father to his children, viz. generation, education, instruction and good example, p. 11. n. 25.

PHENIX, a famous bird among the ancients, who describe it in form like the eagle, but more beautiful in its plumage, when advanced in age, it builds a pile of wood and fires it with waisting its wings and thus burns itself, and out of its ashes arises another, p. 11. n. 23.

PHEON, the iron head of a dart, p. 4. n. 7.

PIERCED, is when any ordinary, or charge, is perforated or struck through, with a hole in it, so as the field may be seen; but the shape of it need not be mentioned, unless when it is not round, see p. 9. n. 1. p. 3. n. 8. p. 7. n. 22.

PILE, is an ordinary, and taken for those piles on which bridges, &c. are built, p. 5. n. 30.

PER.

PER-PILE, TRANSPOSED, this kind of bearing is rare as well in regard of the transposition thereof, for the natural bearing of piles is with the points downwards; as also in respect that the field is divided into three distinct colours, this coat is borne by Meinstorpe of Holfatia, p. 7. n. 33.

PER-PILE, IN POINT, Or and Sable, only the pile part of this coat may be charged (saith Leigh) p. 7. n. 34.

PER-PILE, TRAVERSE, argent and gules, so termed, by the lines having their beginning from the exact points of the chief and base sinister, and so extend to the extreme line in the fess point on the dexter side, this coat is borne by Rathlowe of Holfatia, p. 7. n. 35.

PLUMMET, used by mariners to fathom, p. 4. n. 11.

POTENT, or Counter-Point, argent and azure, so termed, as this furr is said to resemble the heads of crutches, so in blazon the colours being named, they may be charged to any other, as argent, sable, &c. p. 11.

PORTCULLIS, a falling door like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep an enemy out of a city, p. 4. n. 26.

Q.

QUARTER, contains a fourth part of the field, p. 5. n. 32.

QUARTERFOIL, four leaved grafs, p. 1.

QUARTERLY, is when a shield, or charge, is divided into four equal parts, p. 7. n. 11.

R.

RAGULED, is when the branches are cut from the stock, or limb of a tree, but not intirely cleared away, and is one of the lines of partition, p. 1. p. 8. n. 2.

RAM, the chief part of his strength lieth in his head, where he is well armed to fight, and is of great force, passing all other sheep, p. 13. n. 28.

RAMPANT, is when a beast standeth upright on his hinder legs, p. 10. n. 7.

RAMPANT-GARDANT, p. 10. n. 8.

RAMPANT-REGARDANT, a term for a beast when looking behind, or towards its tail, p. 10. n. 9.

RERE-MOUSE, or **BAT**, this creature is of such near resemblance to both bird and beast, that it may be doubted of which kind it is, for by its wings and flying, it should be a bird, and by its body, a kind of mouse; bringing forth its young alive, and suckling them with its paps, which no bird but it doth; neither

neither hath any but this creature wings made of panicles, or thin skins, argent, a Rermouse displayed sable by the name of Baxter, p. 13. n. 18.

RESPECTING, a term for fish, or tame beast, when placed upright one against the other, p. 10. n. 32.

RHINOCEROS; this beast, which is of great bulk and strength, is found in the deserts of Arabia, and taketh his name from the horn in his nose; he is a mortal enemy to the elephant, whom he seldom meets without a battle, p. 13. n. 21.

RIBBON, is the eight part of the bend, but does not touch the escutcheon at either end, p. 5. n. 12.

RISING, for birds preparing to fly, p. 9. n. 10.

ROUNDLES, first is the bezant; a piece of gold coin was current in Bizantium (now called Constantinople.) Second, is the plate, a round flat piece of silver, without any impression, but as it were, formed ready to receive it; when any of these figures are found of the colour green, they must (in blazon) be called pomeis; if blue, hurts; if red, torteauxes; if purple, golpes; if black, pellets; if tenne, oranges; if sanguine, guzes, p. 1.

ROSE, in blazon, the following (according to Guillim) should be observed, viz. he beareth argent a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper. Note, the rose is blazoned

gules (the leaves are called barbed and are always green as the seed in the middle is yellow) because the word proper, fitteth not this flower; for it could not be understood of what colour, as there are two sorts, white and red, p. 1.

RUSTRE, all the difference between a mascle is, tis square pierced, and the rustre round, p. 3. n. 8.

S.

SALAMANDER, is like a small common lizard, its legs and tail are longer than the lizard, its belly is white, one part of the skin is black, and the other yellow, both of them very bright, with a black line all along the back, where those spots are, out of which (as some writers will have it) a certain liquor or humour proceeds, which quencheth the heat of fire when it is in the same; salamanders are bred in the Alps and some parts of Germany, in marshy wet places: that a salamander can live in, and not be burnt by the fire, is without foundation of truth, for the experiment has been tried, p. 16. n. 12.

SALIENT, signifies a beast leaping on his prey, p. 10. n. 10.

COUNTER-SALIENT, is when two beasts on the same escutcheon are salient, the one leaping one way and the other another so that they look the direct opposite ways, as the example, p. 13. n. 27.

SAL

SALTIRE, a cross, which uncharged, contains the fifth; and charged, the third part of the field, p. 5. n. 28.

PER-SALTIRE, is when the field is divided into four parts, by two lines in form of a saltire, p. 5. n. 29.

SAGITTARIUS, is an imaginary creature, being half man and half beast, and a poetical fiction; it represents one of the twelve celestial signs, and was borne by king Stephen of England, by reason he entered the kingdom when the sun was in that sign, p. 13. n. 1.

SCARPE, it is supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or an officer's scarf, p. 5. n. 34.

SCALING-LADDER, this instrument is used to scale the walls of besieged castles and cities, p. 16. n. 18.

SEA-HORSE, the upper part is formed like a horse, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail with webbed feet, p. 13. n. 3.

SEGREANT, or Rampant, a griffin with wings displayed as ready to fly, p. 9. n. 13.

SEME, is an irregular strewing without number all over the field, p. 9. n. 31.

SEJANT, signifies sitting, p. 10. n. 3.

SEJANT-ADDORSED, is when two beasts are sitting back to back, p. 13. n. 29.

SHACKBOLT, by some called a prisoner's bolt, p. 4. n. 24.

SIGNET-ROYAL; the term signet is given to all swans when they are collared or gorged

gorged about the neck with an open crown, and a chain affixed thereto, p. 13. n. 15.

SINISTER, (hand) is the left hand, or side of the field, and is the female side in an impaled coat, p. 9. n. 33.

SLIPPED, is a flower, or branch, plucked from the stock, p. 9. n. 19.

SPRINGING, for beasts of chace, is the same as saliant, for those of prey. p. 10. n. 27.

SQUIRREL; its head, tail, and colour are much like those of a fox; its food is nuts, fruits and vegetables, p. 13. n. 29.

STORK, is the true and lively image of a son, for whatsoever duty a son oweth to his parents, they are all found and observed in the stork, p. 13. n. 19.

SPHINX, is said to have had a head and face like a girl, body and claws like a lion, and wings like a bird, according to the poets. This example is borne as a crest, by the name of Afigill, p. 13. n. 2.

STAG, is an admired beast, and of light hearing; it represents swiftness and fear, p. 10. n. 28.

SWAN, the swan is called Apollo's bird, for his colour, which is the emblem of sincerity; his strength is said to lie in his wings, and is much borne in armoury, p. 13. n. 15.

SWEPE, used in ancient times to cast stones into towns, and fortified places of the enemy, p. 4. n. 17.

T.

TALBOT; the dog is grateful, and loveth his master, in whose defence, he wilfully putteth himself in peril, p. 13. n. 26.

TIERCE, is a term for a shield tierced, divided or ingrafted into three areas, p. 6. n. 26 to 33.

TINCTURE, is the hue and colour of any thing in coat-armour; and under this denomination may be included the two metals Or and Argent, or Gold and Silver, because they are often represented yellow and white, and they themselves bear those colours.

TREFOILE, or three leaved grass, is the emblem of perpetuity, signifying that the just man shall never wither, p. 1.

TRICORPORATED, a tricorporated lion issuing out of the three corners of the escutcheon, all meeting under one head in the fess point Or; this device was borne by Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, brother to king Edward I. p. 10. n. 16.

TRIPPING, proper for beasts of chace as passant for those of prey, p. 10. n. 28.

COUNTER-TRIPPING, is when two beasts are tripping, the one passing one way, and the other another, as the example, p. 13, n. 28.

TRES

TRESSURE, supposed to be half the breadth of the orle, and is borne flory, and counter-flory, sometimes double and treble, p. 9. n. 3.

TYGER, this beast is said to be the emblem of swiftness, cruelty, revenge, and falshood; for which reason the poets, when they would describe an inhuman merciless person, say, he has sucked the Hircanian tigers. It is reported, that those who rob the tigress of her young, lay pieces of looking-glass in the way she is to pursue them, where seeing herself she stops and gives them time to escape. In the church of Thame, in Oxfordshire, is still to be seen argent, a tiger passant, regardant, gazing in a mirror or looking-glass, p. 11. n. 19.

U.

UNICORN, supposed to be a very beautiful beast with a long twisted horn on his forehead, its head and body like a horse, but has cloven feet and hair under the chin like a goat, tail like a lion, and is of a bay colour, p. 13. n. 5.

V.

VAIR EN POINT, is a furr, with the cups ranged upon a line counterwise, Or and Azure, p. 11.

VAIR,

VAIR, (says Colombiere,) is a furr used for lining the garments of great men; it consisted of pieces put together, made in the shape of little glass pots, which the furriers fitted to white furs, and because they were most frequently of an azure colour, those who first settled the rule of this science decreed, in relation to vair, that this furr, in its natural blazon, should be always argent and azure, p. 11.

VAMBRACED, or a dexter-arm, in armour, coupé at the shoulder, p. 4. n. 34.

VERRY, a line of partition, p. 1.

VERRY, this furr, which is termed Verry, always consists of four distinct colours whose names must be mentioned in the blazon, as thus, he beareth Verry Or, Azure, Sable, Gules, &c. p. 11.

VERRY, a bordure, p. 7. n. 8.

VERDOY, the term Verdoy, signifies a bordure to be charged with any kind of vegetables, whereof this is verdoy of eight trefoils, p. 7. n. 12.

VOIDED, is when an ordinary has nothing but an edge to show its form; all the inward part supposed to be cut out or evacuated, so that the field appears through, therefore is needless to express the colour or metal of the voided part, because it must of course be that of the field, p. 8. n. 15.

VOIDERS,

VOIDERS, these figures are formed like the flanches and flasques, yet they differ from both, as being always less, and are said to be given as a reward to a gentlewoman for service done by her to the prince, p. 9. n. 7.

VOL, among the French heralds, signifies both the wings of a bird borne in armoury, as being the whole that makes the flight, p. 9. n. 16.

Note, when only a single wing is borne in an arms it is blazoned a demi vol.

VOLANT, thus we term any bird that is flying, p. 9. n. 12.

VULNED, signifies wounded and the blood dropping therefrom, as is represented on the breast of the example, p. 11. n. 25. Likewise a heart vulned, p. 9. n. 18.

W.

WAVY, or Undy, the latter from the French ondé, that is, representing the waves rolling, also a line of partition, p. 1.

WATER-BOUGET, being anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp, p. 4. n. 25.

WHEEL, this instrument is used to catch fish, p. 4. n. 12.

WHARROW-SPINDLE, this instrument is sometimes used by women to spin as they

they walk, sticking the distaff in their girdle, and whirling the spindle round, pendant at the thread, p. 4. n. 13.

WOLF, is a cruel ravenous and watchful creature, able to endure hunger longer than any other beast; but when pressed by it, breaks out and tears the first flock it meets with, and is therefore compared to a resolute commander, who having been long besieged, being at last reduced to famine, makes a desperate sally upon his enemies, drives all before him; having vanquished his opposers returns into his garrison laden with honours, plunder and provisions, p. 13. n. 10.

WREATH, an attire for the head made of linen or silk, of two different tinctures, beginning with the metal, and ending with the colour, p. 12. n. 28.

WYVERN, is a kind of flying serpent, the upper part resembling a dragon, and the lower an adder or snake; some derive it from vipera, and so make it a winged viper; others say it owes its being to the heralds, and can boast no other creation, p. 11. n. 24.

of literature, with the moral and literary
the country, as a kind of spirit
the highest religious life, and
in the world or in the future
virtues, and to make it a duty
to be devoted to the service of
good and other virtues, p. 11.

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THE USE OF
ARMS AND ARMORY,
WITH
RULES OF BLAZON,
AND
MARSHALLING COAT ARMOURS.

THE occasion of the rise of arms was undoubtedly that order which their use produced ; the consequences of confusion being generally rule and order : as mens sufferings naturally lesson them, to avoid all inconveniences by which they have suffered. Thus entered national ensigns, for the better regulation of armies, &c. and also all manner of personal distinctions in war for the distinguishing of chiefs, and considerable commanders, being devices on their shields, &c. pointing out their persons to those under their command ; and also distinguishing themselves one from another, which without some such marks could not effectually be, their persons being obscured by the armours they wore. It is observable, that the ancients, for the most

most part, made choice of lions, tigers, dragons, and horrible chimeras, or else of such animals as serpents, foxes, owls, &c. or such figures as might represent sagacity, cunning, or stratagem, according to their own various dispositions, thereby meaning to menace and terrify their enemies, by setting forth their magnanimous and politick qualities; for, as tis certain, that every like adheres to its like; so even in cases of this nature, mankind is naturally delighted with things or animals like themselves, or whose predominate dispositions or qualities accord with their own; and from these the alluding qualities and intendments of these antient assumptions have been frequently termed hieroglyphicks, &c.

T O U R N A M E N T S.

TOURNAMENTS, Justings, Tiltings, &c. were honourable exercises formerly used by all persons of note that desired to gain reputation in feats of arms, from the king to the private gentleman; and derived their name from Tourner, a French word, (to run round) because to be expert in these military exercises, much agility both of horse and man was requisite, they riding round a ring, or turning often, as there was occasion.

Their manner of assembling was thus: The time and place being appointed, challenges

lenges were sent abroad for such who desired to signalize themselves at the lists, and proper rewards prepared for the victorious, which drew a great concourse from all parts, it was the custom of those who went to these exercises to be in a compleat military equipage, with arms on their shields and surcoats, and caparisons on their horses; their esquires riding before, carrying their tilting spears with their pennons of arms at them; as also, the helmets to be worn in the exercise, adorned with wreaths of silk, being of the tinctures of the arms and their liveries, and thereon the crest.

When a knight, &c. came near the barriers where the justings were to be held, he blew an horn or trumpet, at which the heralds there attending came forth and received his name, armorial bearings, and other proofs of his nobility, which they recorded in their books; from whence came heraldry, or the art of blazon, which signifies a regular description of arms in their proper terms.

The two contenders being let in at several barriers, mounted on the ablest horses, they, after performing the usual ceremonies, and paying their respects to the sovereign or judges, as also to the ladies, they took their several stations; and being thus in readiness, when the trumpets sounded, they both, at the same time, couched their lances, and spurring their horses, ran fiercely one against

another, in such manner that their spears points lighting upon each other's armour gave a terrible shock and generally flew in pieces.

If neither party received any damage they usually ran three heats, which was accounted very honourable; but if a man was beaten off his horse, shaken in the saddle, let fall his lance, lost any piece of his armour, or hurt his adversary's horse, all these were disgraces.

These tournaments first began in Germany, in the tenth century, and became afterwards a general practice.

CROISADES.

THE second grand occasion of the improvement of heraldry to its present perfection, was the croisades, which were expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land against the infidels, begun in the year 1096, on which account they bore several new figures, heretofore unknown in arms, such as bezants, martlets, alerons, escalop shells, &c. besides great numbers of crosses, variously formed, which are to be seen in arms all Europe over.

In process of time, these tokens, which we call arms, became remunerations for services and were bestowed by emperors, kings, princes, generals, and chief commanders in the field, upon martial men, answerable

able to their worthy acts; the remembrance whereof could not be better preserved to posterity than by these kinds of honourable rewards; and though at first they were taken up at any gentleman's pleasure, yet hath that liberty for many ages been denied; no one being, by the laws of gentility, allowed the bearing thereof, but those that are entitled thereto by descent, grant, or purchase. The common people are denied the use of them by the laws of all well governed nations.

A R M S,

ARE tokens of grandeur and sovereignty, for which reason, princes, to express their authority and power, cause them to be stamp'd on their coin, and shew them on their colours, standards, banners, coaches, shields, seals, &c.

A R M S,

BEING placed upon the fronts, and other parts, of noble and ancient seats, shew travellers to whom they did formerly belong, and oftentimes whose they at present are; they inform us also, who were the founders and benefactors of ancient abbies, churches, and other religious houses; also colleges, as those in our two famous universities, and other public buildings, such as hospitals, ~~alma-~~

alms-houses, &c. so frequent in our kingdom.

ASSUMPTIVE - ARMS,

ARE such as a man of his proper right may assume, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the herald. As if a man being no gentleman of blood, or coat-armour; or else being a gentleman of blood and coat-armour, shall captivate, or take prisoner in lawful war, any gentleman, nobleman, or prince, (as says Sir John Ferne) he may bear the shield of that prisoner, and enjoy it to him and his heirs for ever.

ARMS OF ALLIANCE,

ARE such as (when heiresses marry into families) are taken up by their issue, to shew their descent paternal and maternal; and by this means the memory of many ancient and noble families, extinct in the male line, is preserved and conveyed to posterity; which is one of the principal reasons of marshalling several coats pertaining to distinct families in one shield.

ARMS OF ADOPTION,

ARE those which you take from another family, to be quartered with your paternal ones; for instance, the last of a family may
by

by will adopt a stranger to possess his name, estate, and arms, and thereby continue the name and grandeur of his family, in the world, after his decease. Note, it is to be observed, that if the adopted stranger be of more noble blood and family than the adopter, he is not obliged by the testament to disuse his own name or arms; but if he be inferior, he is obliged to leave his own name, as also his proper arms, except he will marshal them after the arms of the adopter.

ARMS called, ORIGINAL, PRINCIPAL, and PATERNAL,

ARE such as are transmitted from the first obtainer to his son, grandson, or great grandson, &c then they are arms of a perfect and compleat nobility, began in the grandfather, or great-grandfather (as heralds say) growing in the son compleat in the grandson, or rather great grandson, from which rises the distinction of gentlemen of blood in the grandson, or great grandson; and from the last, gentlemen of ancestry.

OF BLAZON.

(In this science, according to Johnson) is merely to describe the things borne in proper terms according to their several gestures, positions and tinctures; in which care ought

ought to be particularly observed, because the adding or omitting any part is oftentimes an alteration of the coat.

In blazon, the following rules are to be carefully observed,

First, in blazoning a coat you must ever begin with the field; then the lines wherewith it is divided, whether per pale, fess, bend, &c. as also the difference of the line, whether it be indented, ingrailed, &c. then proceed to the next immediate charge. By an immediate charge, is meant, when there is more than one; that which lieth next the field, and nearest the centre, must be first named; and then those which are more remote, for example, azure, a crescent between three stars argent; thus the crescent is first named as being next the centre of the field, see p. 15. n. 21.

When colour and metal are placed several times, one upon the other, as p. 14, n. 13. Azure, on a chevron; Or, between three besants, as many pallets gules. Note, here the chevron is named first after the field, because it is nearest the centre; and as the pallets lie upon the chevron, so they are most remote from the field, and must be last named.

A repetition of words must be avoided in blazoning a coat, such as the words of, or, and, with, is accounted a great fault, for tautology should be particularly avoided, as
for,

for example, He beareth Or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the first; and not Or, on a saltire azure nine lozenges Or; because the word Or is then named twice. But be careful, that by endeavouring to be concise you are not mysterious; and that you omit nothing which ought to be mentioned; because a different form in blazoning makes the arms cease to be the same.

In composing arms, metals and colours together; which was introduced, as well to represent them at a greater distance, as to imitate the military cassock of the antients, who embroidered their titia, or cloth of gold and silver, with figures in colours of silk, and their coloured silk, on the contrary with gold and silver; and hence is it, that there is a general rule, that metal shall never be placed upon metal, nor colour upon colour.

C H A R G E S.

IN blazoning of charges, be they of what nature or kind soever, whether animate or inanimate, if you perceive them to be of the natural and proper colour of the creatures, or things they represent, you must always term them, proper, and not argent, or, gules, or by the like terms of this science, which always give place to definitions more natural.

O R D I-

O R D I N A R I E S.

IN blazoning of ordinaries formed of strait lines, you must only name the ordinary, without making mention of the straightness of the line whereof it is composed, for example, p. 5. n. 8. argent a bend azure; but if the ordinary, &c. should be engrailed, Wavy, Nebuly, Imbattiled, &c. it must not be omitted, for example p. 14. n. 12. ermine on a chevron engrailed, three estoils argent.

A N I M A L S.

As to lions, tygers, bears, leopards, boars, wolves, dragons and all ravenous beasts, their teeth and claws, or talons, are called their arms, because they are their weapons of defence and offence; so when they are of a different tincture from their bodies, then the colour must be named, and when their tongues are of the colour of their arms, then they are said to be langued, as a lion argent, armed and languid gules.

Among such beasts as by nature are milder, and by custom more sociable, may be reckoned the bull, ox, goat, ram, &c. which are endowed by nature with weapons, as horns, which together with their hoofs, are very often different from their bodies; we then

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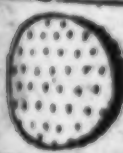
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Trefou

METALS COLOURS & LINES. 1

OR		Gold		Engrailed
ARGENT		White		Inweck'd
GULES		Red		Wavy
AZURE		Blue		Nebuly
SABLE		Black		Imbattild
VERT		Green		Ragule
PURPURE		Purple		Indented
				Dancette
				Dovetail
				Verry

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON.

A	Dexter Chief	
B	Precise Middle Chief	
C	Sinister Chief	
D	Honor Point	
E	Fesse Point	
F	Nombril	
G	Dexter Base	
H	Precise Middle Base	
I	Sinister Base	

ROUNDLES.

Orant	Plate	Pomey	Hurt	Dortaux	Golpe	Pollet
Trefoile	Quaterfoile	Cingusfoile	Rose	Annulet		

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2 CROWNS & CORONETS of ENGLAND



Prince of Wales



Younger Sons or Brothers



Nephews of the Blood Royal



Princess Royal



Duke



Marquis



Earl



Viscount



Baron



Archbishop



Bishop



Cap of Dignity

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HELMETS.

3



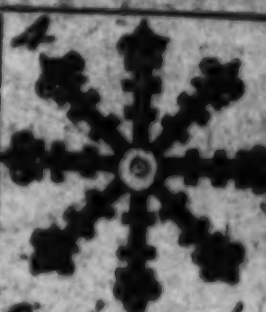
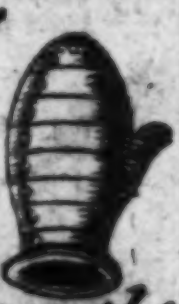
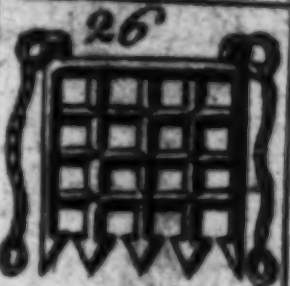
King Nobility Knight Esquire

DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES

<i>First House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Second House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Third House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fourth House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fifth House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sixth House</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8		
<i>Mascle</i>	<i>Fusil</i>	<i>Lozenge</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>		

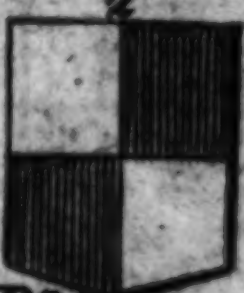
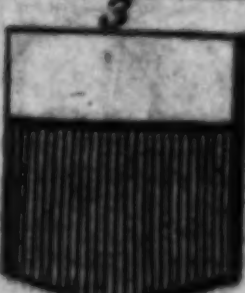
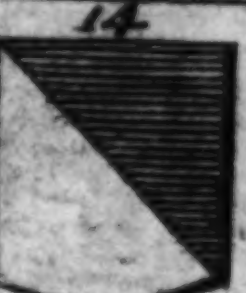
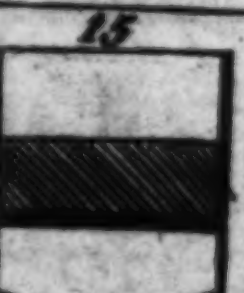
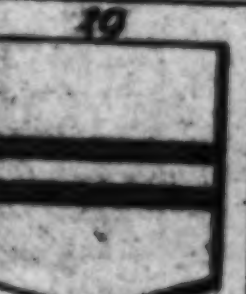
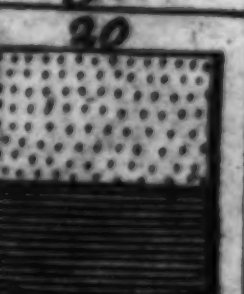
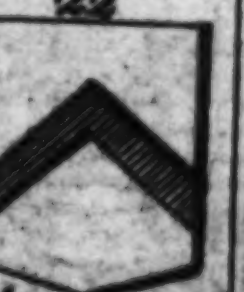
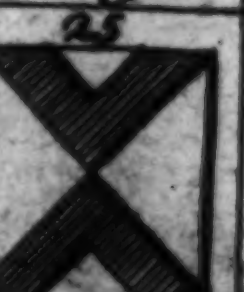
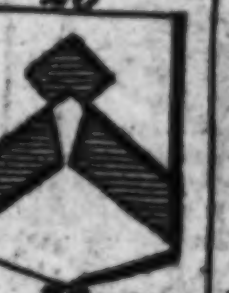
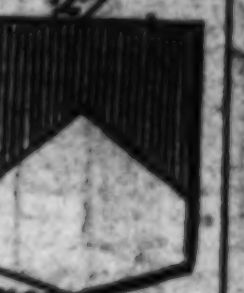
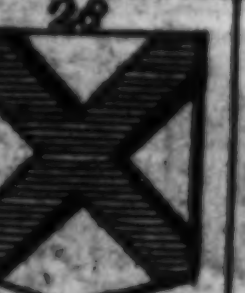
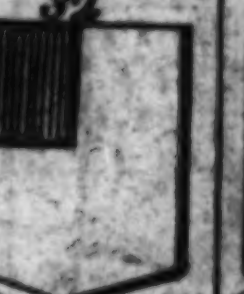
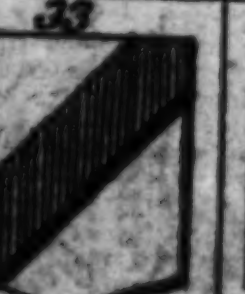
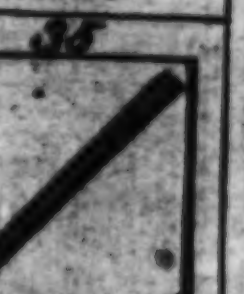
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4 CHARGES and their NAMES.

1  Crescent	2  Increscent	3  Decrescent	4  Escarbuncle	5  Catherine Wheel
6  Garb	7  Pheon	8  Gutty	9  Brogue	10  Hemp Break
11  Phanmet	12  Weel	13  Wharrow Spindle	14  Fusil	15  Ches Roock
16  Beacon	17  Swepe	18  Clarion	19  Cronel	20  Pegasus
21  Gauntlet	22  Mullet	23  Gal-trop	24  Shackbolt	25  Water Bough
26  Portcullis	27  Birdbolt	28  Gonfannon	29  Fountain	30  Billets
31  Frett	32  Macles Conjunct	33  Estoile	34  Vambrac'd	35  Barnacles

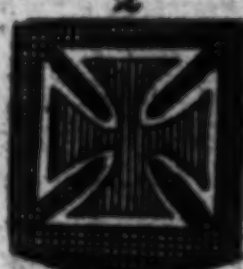
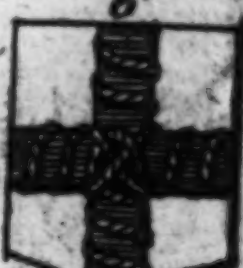
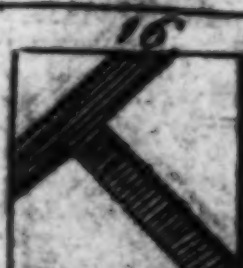
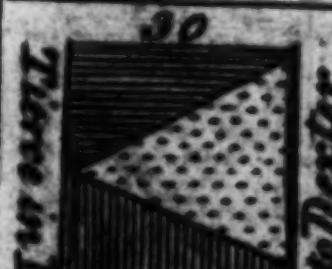
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ORDINARIES, their Diminutives & Lines. 5

				
Cross	P. Cross	Chief	Pale	Pallet
				
Endorse	P. Pale	Bend	Bendlet	Garter
				
Cost	Ribbon	Doubt Dancette	P. Bend	Fesse
				
Bar	Closet	Barrulet	Barbemell	P. Fesse
				
Chevron	Chevronel	Coupellose	Chevrouche	Contrepoince
				
Cheu Rompu	P. Chevron	Saltire	P. Saltire	Pile
				
Canton	Quarter	D. Sinister	Scarpe	Battoon

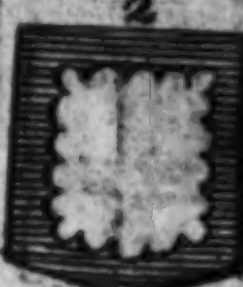
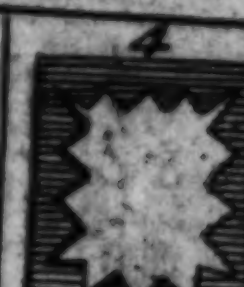
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6 CROSSES & PARTITION LINES.

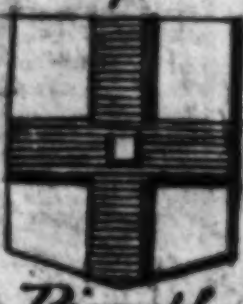
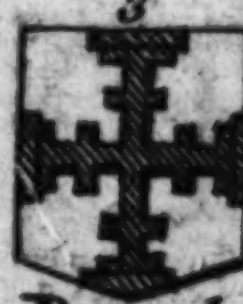
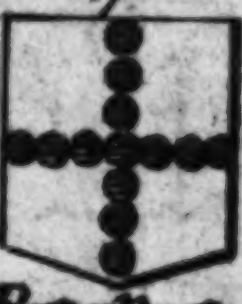
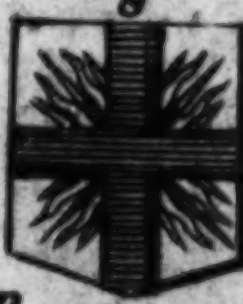
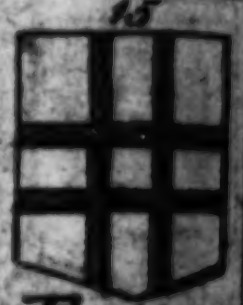
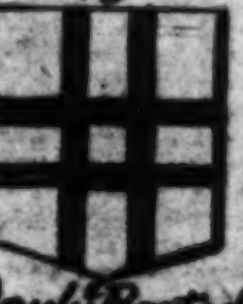
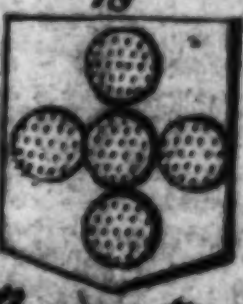
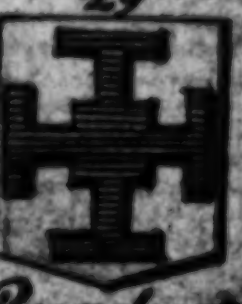
				
<i>Moline</i>	<i>Fimbriated</i>	<i>Pointed</i>	<i>of 16 Points</i>	<i>Fitchy</i>
				
<i>Corded</i>	<i>Doub. Fitchy</i>	<i>Fourchy</i>	<i>Triparted</i>	<i>4 Pheons</i>
				
<i>Pommee</i>	<i>Gringollee</i>	<i>Botonee</i>	<i>Barbee</i>	<i>4 Ermine Spots</i>
				
<i>Portate</i>	<i>Clechee</i>	<i>4 Fourchettes</i>	<i>Pommettee</i>	<i>Moufoue</i>
				
<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Engouleee</i>	<i>St. Julians</i>	<i>Fleck'd</i>
				
<i>Three in Bend</i>	<i>Three in Pale</i>	<i>Three in Pale</i>	<i>Three in Gyron Bend</i>	
				
<i>Three in Pale from Sinister to Dexter</i>	<i>Three in Gyron Bend</i>	<i>Three in Mantle</i>	<i>Three in Fesse</i>	

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BORDURES COUNTERCHANGINGS & LINES. 7

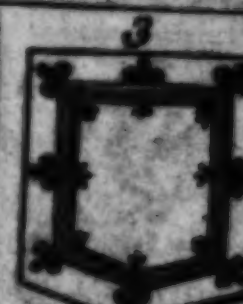
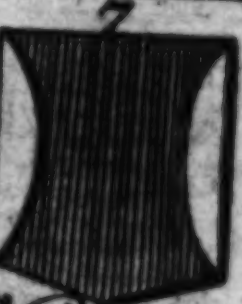
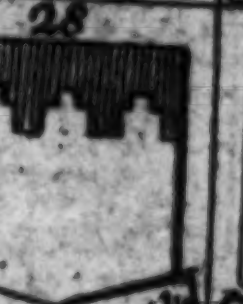
				
Bordure	Engrail'd	Inweck'd	Indented	Gobonated
				
Counter Compone	Cheekie	Verry	Enaluron	Enurny
				
Quarterly	Verdoy	Entoyre	Diaper'd	Bendy
				
Paly	Barry	Barry Pily	Barry Indented	Barry Bendy
				
Bendy	Paly Bendy	Cheekie	Gyrony	Papellonic
				
Lozengy	Masonry	Fusilly	Fretty	P. Fretty Pale
				
Pale & Chevron	P. Pale & Base	P. Pale Transpaire	P. Pale Point	P. Pale Transverse

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<i>Pierc'd</i>	<i>Raguled</i>	<i>Degraded</i>	<i>Cercelee</i>	<i>Cramponne</i>
				
<i>Pattee</i>	<i>Pater Noster</i>	<i>Rayonnant</i>	<i>Tronconnee</i>	<i>Pall</i>
				
<i>Crozier</i>	<i>Mascles</i>	<i>Fretted</i>	<i>Couped</i>	<i>Fretty</i>
				
<i>Double Parted</i>	<i>Lozenges</i>	<i>Bozanty</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>Patriarchal</i>
				
<i>Lambaux</i>	<i>S. Spirit</i>	<i>S. James</i>	<i>S. Lazarus</i>	<i>Malta</i>
				
<i>Tau</i>	<i>Avelane</i>	<i>Potent</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Patona</i>
				
<i>Flory</i>	<i>Fleury</i>	<i>Ankired</i>	<i>Vair</i>	<i>Crescent</i>

Pub. Accor. to Act Jan 1 1776 by H. K.

ORDINARIES CHARGES & their TERMS. 9

				
Gyron	Orle	Tressure	in Orle	Flanchas
				
Flasques	Voiders	Close	Display	Rising
				
in his Pride	Volant	Segreant	Erect	Inverted
				
Vole	Nowed	Vulned	Slippid	Cabossed
				
Erased	Couped	Demy Lyon	Jeasant	Isuant
				
Naisant	Batt. Brondi	Batt. Embattled	Bord. Embattled	Chaisbrased
				
Semee of	Dexter H.	Sinister H.	Maunch	Imbrued

Pub: Accor. to Act Jan. 1776 by G. Kearney

10 BEASTS FISH & their TERMS.

1  Dormant	2  Couchant	3  Sejant	4  Passant	5  Passant Guardant
6  Counterpassant	7  Rampant	8  Rampant Guardant	9  Passant Regardant	10  Salient
11  Combatant	12  Addors'd	13  Coward	14  Defamed	15  Baillonne
16  Tricorporated	17  Debuis'd	18  Doubletailed	19  Doubleheaded	20  Lyon Poison
21  Lion Dragon	22  Conjoyned	23  Contourne	24  Mark	25  Lodg'd
26  at Gaze	27  Springing	28  Tripping	29  Currant	30  Naiant
31  Hauriant	32  Respecting	33  Addors'd	34  Fretted in Triangle	35  Naiant Embowed

Pub: Accor: to Act Jan: 1776. by G. Kears

FURRS.

11

<i>Ermine</i>	<i>Ermines</i>	<i>Erminois</i>	<i>Pearl</i>	<i>Erminites</i>
<i>Vair</i>	<i>Contrevain</i>	<i>Potent</i>	<i>VairenPoint</i>	<i>Verry</i>

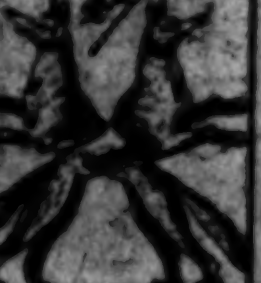
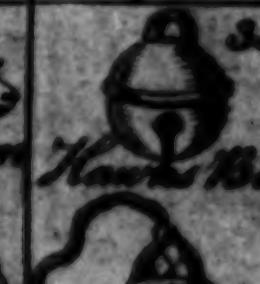
ATCHIEVMENTS & CHARGES.

<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Maid</i>	<i>Marry'd</i>	<i>anHeirefs</i>	<i>two Wives</i>
<i>3 Wives</i>	<i>4 Wives</i>	<i>5 Wives</i>	<i>6 Wives</i>	<i>7 Wives</i>
<i>Widow</i>	<i>Widow & Heir</i>	<i>two Husbands</i>	<i>Baron Impal'd</i>	<i>Quarter'd</i>
<i>Male Griffin</i>	<i>Cochatrice</i>	<i>Harpy</i>	<i>Tyger</i>	<i>Musimon</i>
<i>Antelope</i>	<i>Dragon</i>	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>Wyvern</i>	<i>Pelican</i>

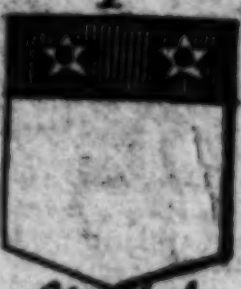
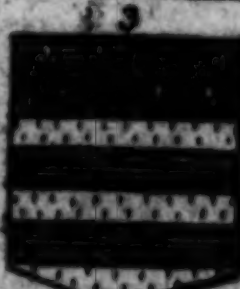
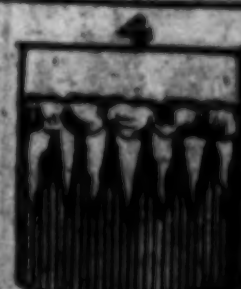
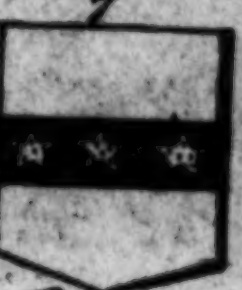
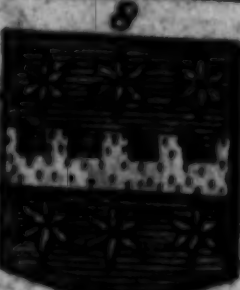
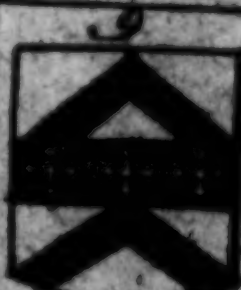
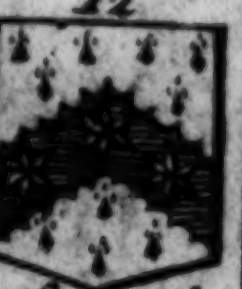
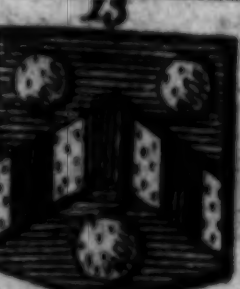
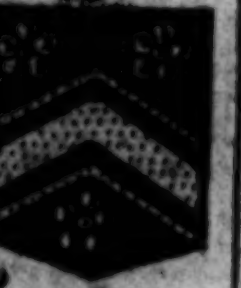
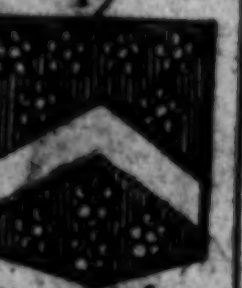
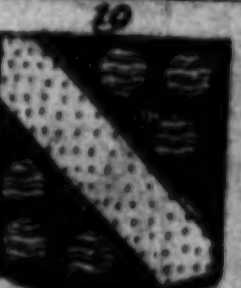
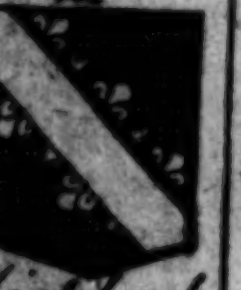
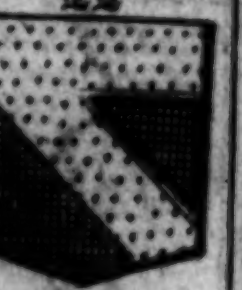
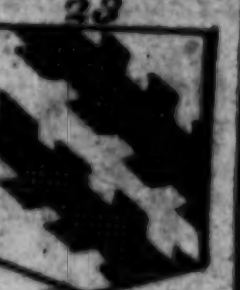
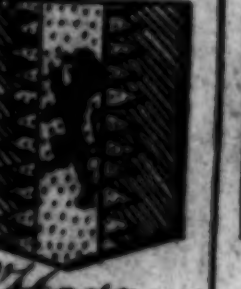
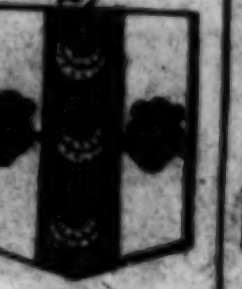
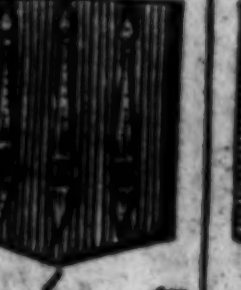
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<i>Celtic</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Pope</i>
			
<i>Charlemagne</i>	<i>Grand Seigneur</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Spain</i>
			
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>Prussia</i>
			
<i>Poland</i>	<i>Cortica</i>	<i>Electoral</i>	<i>Arch Duke</i>
			
<i>Duke of Tuscany</i>	<i>Dauphin</i>	<i>Brunswick</i>	<i>Doge of Venice</i>
			
<i>Valley</i>	<i>Naval</i>	<i>Mural</i>	<i>Civic</i>
			
<i>Triumphal</i>	<i>Obsequial</i>	<i>Chaplet</i>	<i>Wreath</i>

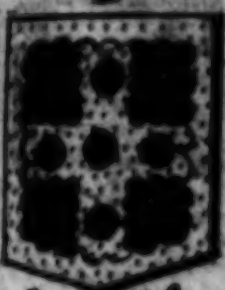
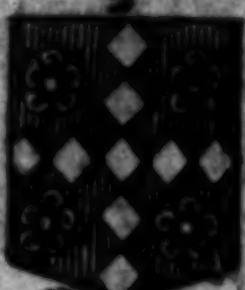
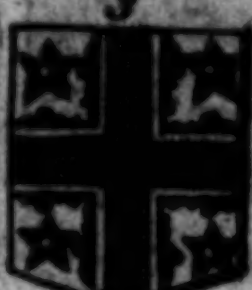
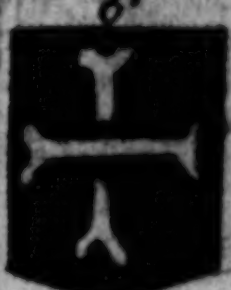
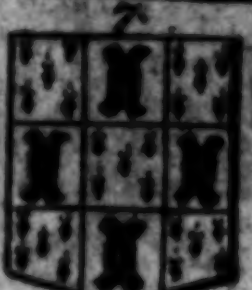
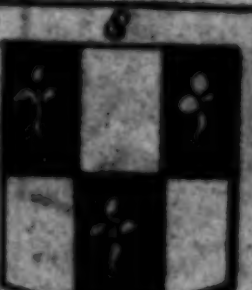
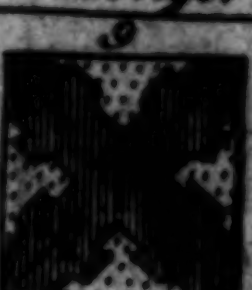
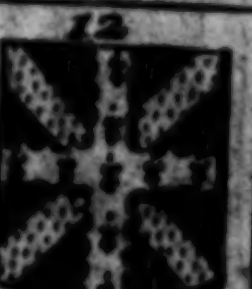
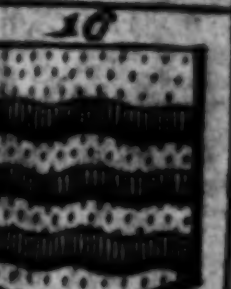
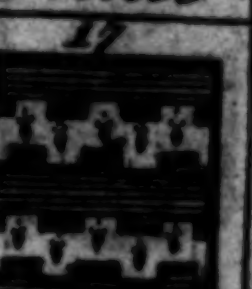
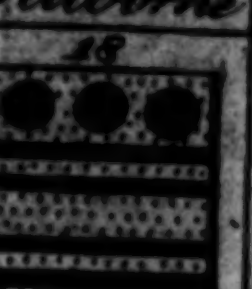
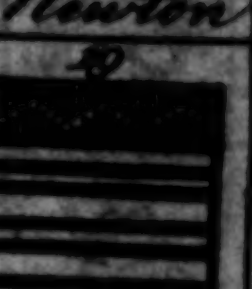
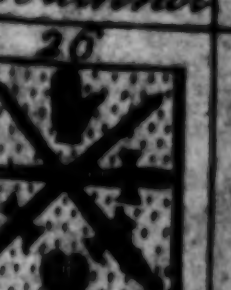
Pub. Accor. to Act Jan 1776 by G. H.

 1 Sagittarius	 2 Spina	 3 Sea Horse	 4 Mermaid	 5 Unicorn
 6 Sitting	 7 Panther	 8 Horse	 9 Bear	 10 Wolf
 11 Elephant	 12 Bull	 13 Allerion	 14 Cock	 15 Asignet
 16 Owl	 17 Chough	 18 Pere mouse	 19 Stork	 20 Bear
 21 Rhinoceros	 22 Goat	 23 Camel	 24 Ostrich	 25 Holy Lamb
 26 Talbot	 27 Quartered Lion	 28 Quartered Lion	 29 Lion	 30 Leopard
 31 Spread Eagle	 32 Lobster	 33 Antler	 34 Butterfly	 35 Horn

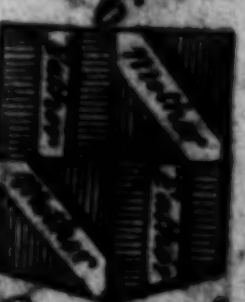
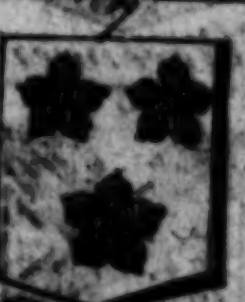
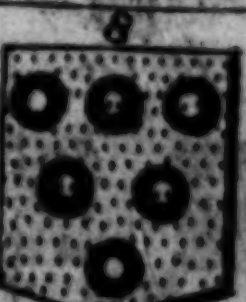
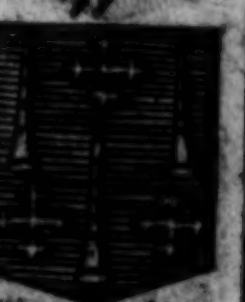
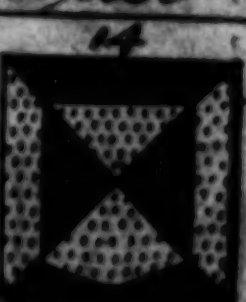
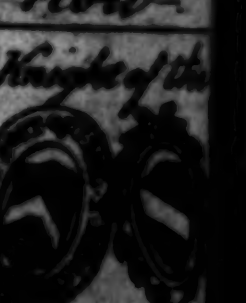
Pub^d Accor^d to Act Jan^y 1776 by G. Kearns

 1 <i>S.^c John</i>	 2 <i>Aston</i>	 3 <i>Manners</i>	 4 <i>Lesone</i>	 5 <i>Fraunce</i>
 6 <i>Knight</i>	 7 <i>Clive</i>	 8 <i>Tryon</i>	 9 <i>Walpole</i>	 10 <i>Woodville</i>
 11 <i>Pigot</i>	 12 <i>Smyth</i>	 13 <i>Hope</i>	 14 <i>Jones</i>	 15 <i>Dudley</i>
 16 <i>Menton</i>	 17 <i>Barkley</i>	 18 <i>Frampton</i>	 19 <i>Stourton</i>	 20 <i>Wingfield</i>
 21 <i>Higford</i>	 22 <i>Wagstaff</i>	 23 <i>Puckring</i>	 24 <i>Hunter</i>	
 25 <i>O'Hara</i>	 26 <i>Mendorf</i>	 27 <i>Knot</i>	 28 <i>Downes</i>	
 29 <i>Amherst</i>	 30 <i>Snigg</i>	 31 <i>Dallison</i>	 32 <i>Dypton</i>	 33 <i>Huloe</i>

Pub.^d Accord^d to Act Jan^r 1776 by G. Kearsey

 1 Greville	 2 Packer	 3 Athins	 4 Berenger	 5 Barber
 6 Baines	 7 Turner	 8 Simeon	 9 Rich	 10 Kinnaird
 11 Twisdon	 12 Prince	 13 Hilborne	 14 Newton	 15 Porter
 16 Drumond	 17 Burnaby	 18 Hildesley	 19 Haydon	 20 Morley
 21 Arbuthnot	 22 Hawkins	 23 Chute	 24 Stapleton	 25 Paulot
 26 Cwart	 27 Hawline	 28 Norton	 29 Gwyn	 30 Aldam
 31 Kagg	 32 Hawline	 33 Wele	 34 Hawheridge	 35 Aldam

Pub. Accor. to Act Jan. 11776 by G. Kearsby

				
<i>Newdigate</i>	<i>Grafton</i>	<i>S^t Clare</i>	<i>Dillon</i>	<i>Morgan</i>
				
<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Darcey</i>	<i>Louther</i>	<i>Biest</i>	<i>Toumson</i>
				
<i>Bourden</i>	<i>Cinnino</i>	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Shorter</i>	<i>Peacock</i>
				
<i>Cole</i>	<i>Colle</i>	<i>Shipstowe</i>	<i>Madden</i>	<i>How</i>
				
<i>Tomaine</i>	<i>Borough</i>	<i>Ruocafco</i>	<i>a Bishop</i>	<i>A Knight of the</i>
				
<i>When a Bachelor dies</i>	<i>When a Maid dies</i>	<i>When a Married man dies</i>	<i>When a Married woman dies</i>	
				
<i>When a Widower dies</i>	<i>When a Widow dies</i>	<i>When a Man is last of a family</i>	<i>When a Woman is last of a family</i>	

Pub.^d Accor^d to Act Jan^y 1477 by G^r Kearney

then say armed and hoofed, or unguled of such or such tinctures.

As to deer, who being by nature timorous and without courage, are supposed to wear their lofty antlers, not as weapons but ornaments; therefore, in blazon we say attired.

And as to the dog, there are of divers kinds, bred up to divers exercises and games; so that the first consideration is what kind of dog is borne, what sport he seems fitted for, and hence the particular terms of beating, courting, scenting, &c. are very proper if the dog be found in gestures suitable to their several exercises.

B I R D S,

WHEN in blazoning, birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, hawk, kite, owl, &c. all whose weapons, viz. beaks and talons, are termed arms, we then say armed and membered so and so, when they differ in colour from the body.

But when you meet with swans, geese, ducks, cranes, herons, cormorants, &c. which are a kind of river fowl and have no talons, instead of armed you must say beaked and membered, the last term signifying the leg of any fowl, as the feet of swans, geese, ducks, &c. are webbed, and in some measure resemble

resemble the palm of a man's hand ; so in blazon they are sometimes termed palmipedes.

In blazoning the cock, you must say, armed, crested, and jelloped : the term armed, signifies his beak and spurs ; that of crested denotes his comb, and that of jelloped, his wattles ; when his comb, beak, wattles and spurs, are of a different tincture from his body then in blazon, they must be named ; for instance, azure, a cock ; argent, armed ; crested, and jelloped, gules.

As to the falcon, this bird is carried in the same postures as the eagle, so hath the same terms, except when with hood, bells, virols, (or rings) and leishes : in blazon, he is said to be hooded, belled, jessed, and leished, and the colours thereof must be named.

F I S H E S.

FISHES, of which there are many voracious, &c. but the terms differ not so much in their variety of actions as of beasts, if swimming, naiant, hauriant, &c. if feeding, vorant, as swallowing all whole ; when the fins of fishes are of a different tincture from their bodies, they are then said to be finned of such a colour, naming it, as a dolphin proper finned Or.

H E A V E N.

H E A V E N L Y B O D I E S.

SHOULD the bearing be of any heavenly body, such as a planet, &c. your first consideration is, in what state or condition such planet appears to be, as the sun, whether in his meridian, or eclipse, or the moon, whether in her increase or decrease, &c. and so suit your descriptions in proper astronomical terms : for as this is a rule, all blazons are the more elegant when dressed in the proper terms of the several arts or science which the figures to be described are of, or belonging to ; so you take care not to omit any armorial term necessary to be used, as such definition is to pass for blazon. Thus is the coat of St. Clere, azure, the sun in his meridian, proper.

T R E E S and V E G I T A B L E S.

WHEN you meet with any kinds of trees, or their parts, or any vegetables, or their parts, you must observe, first, in what condition it seems to appear, as whether spread, or blasted ; what kind of tree, whether bearing fruit or not ; if a part only, what part ; whether the trunk, branches, fruit, or leaves ; if the former, whether standing or not ; if not, what manner it seems to have been felled ; whether eradicated or torn up by the roots ; see p. 16. n. 22. If the bearing consists of

members, as its branches fruit, or leaves only ; whether with fruits, or withered, or simply alone whether flipt, as p. 9. n. 19. Pendent, dropping, or erect and vaulting ; which two last hold good for all kinds of flowers or grain, when borne simply or on their stalks.

Man, and the parts of his body, are frequently charges in coat armour : as to which, these considerations follow. First, as is said of other things, whether he is borne whole, or in part ; if whole, in what kind of gestures or action, also whether naked or habited ; if the latter, after what manner, as whether rustic, in armour, or in robes, &c.

M A R S H A L L I N G.

MARSHALLING, in this science is an orderly disposing of sundry coat armours, pertaining to distinct families, marshalled on account of descent, marriage, alliance, gifts of the sovereign, adoption, &c. The exterior ornaments are the helmet, mantle, crest, supporters, scroll and motto.

Such coats as betoken marriage, do represent, either a match single, or hereditary. By a single match is meant the conjoining of the coat-armours of a man and a woman, descended of distinct families, in one escutcheon paleways, the man bears his coat on the dexter side of the escutcheon, as being more worthy, from the sinister part, that

is

is allotted to the woman, or the inferior, see the example, p. 11. n. 3. Note, sometimes in blazon, the man and woman are called baron and femme.

When a man marries an heiress and has issue by her, it is in his choice whether he will still bear her coat impaled, or in an escutcheon of pretence upon his own; because he pretendeth (God giving life to such his issue) to bear the same coat of his wife to him and to his heirs, p. 11. n. 4.

Moreover, the heir of those two inheritors shall bear these two hereditary coats of his father and mother to himself and his heirs quarterly, the father's in the first and fourth, the mother's in the second and third quarters, to shew that the inheritance, as well of the possessions, as of the coat armours are invested in them and their posterity; see p. 16. n. 6. Note, if the wife be no heir, neither her husband nor child shall have further to do with her coat, than to set up the same in their house paleways, to shew the father's match with such a family.

Concerning the orderly bearing of coat-armours paleways in one escutcheon. Note, that Gerard Leigh making mention of the marshalling of divers femmes with one baron; he says, if a man do marry two wives, the first wife shall be placed on the sinister side on the chief part, and the second wife's coat on the base impaled with the husband, p. 11. n. 5.

A R M S,

Or a man and his three wives, the two first tierced in chief with his own, and the third in base, p. 11. n. 6.

A R M S,

Or a man and his four wives, the two first tierced in chief, the third and fourth in base, p. 11. n. 7.

A R M S,

Or a man and his five wives, his own in the middle, with his three first on the dexter side, and the fourth and fifth on the sinister, p. 11. n. 8.

A R M S,

Or a man and his six wives, his own in the middle, with his three first on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister, p. 11. n. 9.

A R M S,

Or a man and his seven wives, his own in the middle, with his four first on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister, p. 11. n. 10.

Note

Note, that these forms of impalings are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stood in expectancy of advancing his family, through the possibility of receiving issue, that so those hereditary possessions of his wife might be united to his patrimony.

A R M S of a W I D O W,

Is to impale the arms of her late husband on the dexter side of the paternal coat of her ancestor upon a lozenge, p. 11. n. 11.

A R M S,

Of a widow, being an heiress, in an escutcheon of pretence, over those of her late husband, in a lozenge, p. 11. n. 12.

A R M S,

Of a wife, and her two husbands; the first in chief, the second in base, impaled on the dexter side of her own, p. 11. n. 13.

A R M S of a B A T C H E L O R,

And whilst he remains such, he may quarter his paternal coat with other coats, if any right to him belongs; but may not impale it till he is married, p. 11. n. 1.

A R M S

A R M S of a M A I D,

Is to bear the coat of her ancestor in a lozenge, p. 11. n. 2. Note, if her father did bear any difference in his coat, the same ought to be continued, for by that mark of cadency of her father's, will be known of what branch she is from.

When a coat of arms, surrounded with a bordure, is marshalled pale-ways with another, then that part of the bordure which is next the other coat impaled with it, must be omitted, see p. 11. n. 14. But if a bordured coat be marshalled with other coats quarterly, then no part of the bordure must be omitted, see p. 11. n. 15.

A R M S of a B I S H O P,

Such as have a function ecclesiastical, and are preferred to the honour of pastoral jurisdiction are said to be knit in nuptial bands of love and care for the cathedral churches whereof they are superintendents; therefore, their paternal coat is marshalled on the left side of the escutcheon, giving the preheminence of the right side to the arms of their see, as the example, p. 16. n. 24.

A R M S

ARMS of a KNIGHT of the GARTER,

If married, the arms of his wife must be placed in a distinct shield, because his own is surrounded with the ensign of that order; for though the husband may give his equal half of the escutcheon, and hereditary honour, yet he cannot share his temporary order of knighthood with her, see the example, p. 16. n. 25.

When a shield is divided into many parts, then it shews the bearer's alliance to several families: and it is to be observed, that in all marshalled arms, quarterly, with coats of alliance, the paternal coat is always placed in the first quarter, as p. 16. n. 6.

When a coat is borne with four or more quarterings, and any one or more of those quarterings are again divided into two or more coats, then such quarter, is termed a grand quarter, and is said to be quarterly, or counter-quartered.

Note, having gone through the introduction, rules of blazon, and marshalling; it will be necessary to bring the theory into practice, which by observing the following examples, will enable the young student in armory to have a true knowledge of the most useful terms, rules, &c. that are used in the science of heraldy.

P L A T E

P L A T E XIV.

No. 1. He beareth, argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierced or, by the name of St. John.

N. 2. He beareth, argent, a fesse in chief, three lozenges sable, by the name of Aston.

N. 3. He beareth, Or, two barrs, azure, a chief quarterly, azure and gules, on the first two flower de lis, Or, the second charged with a lion passant gardant of the last; the third as the second, the fourth as the first, by the name of Manners. Note, the term on the first, is to be understood on the field of the first quarter, the second, is the field of the second quarter charged, of the last, that is of the last colour or metal, which is Or; the third as the second; fourth as the first, which signifies the third quarter as the second, and the fourth quarter as the first.

N. 4. Gules, a chief argent, on the lower part thereof a cloud, the sun's resplendant rays thereout issuing, proper, by the name of Lesone.

N. 5. He beareth, ermine, on a canton, sable, a harp argent, by the name of Frauncea.

N. 6.

N. 6. He bears, argent, on a quarter gules,
a spear in bend Or, by the name of Knight.

N. 7. He beareth, argent, on a fesse, sable
three mullets or, by the name of Clive.

N. 8. He beareth, azure, a fesse imbattled
between six estoils or, by the name of
Tryon.

N. 9. He beareth Or, on a fesse between two
chevrons sable, three cross-crosets of the
first, by the name of Walpole.

Note, of the first, is of the colour or metal
of the field, which is always mentioned
first.

N. 10. He beareth, argent, a fesse and can-
ton gules, by the name of Woodville.

N. 11. He beareth ermine, three lozenges in
fesse, sable, by the name of Pigot.

N. 12. He beareth ermine, on a chevron
engrailed azure, three estoils argent, by
the name of Smyth.

N. 13. He beareth azure on a chevron Or,
between three besants, as many pallets
gules, by the name of Hope.

N. 14. He beareth, ermine, a chevron
couped, sable, by the name of Jones.

N. 15. He bears azure, a chevron, engrailed,
voided Or, by the name of Dudley.

N. 16. He beareth sable, a chevron between
two couples-close, accompanied with three
cinquefoils Or, by the name of Renton.

N. 17.

- N. 17. He beareth gules, a chevron between ten cinquefoils, four, two, one, two and one argent, by the name of Barkley.
- N. 18. He beareth, sable, two lions paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base points, erected chevron ways, argent, armed gules, by the name of Frampton.
- N. 19. He beareth sable a bend Or, between six fountains, proper, by the name of Stourton.
- N. 20. He beareth argent, on a bend gules cottised sable, three pair of wings, conjoined and inverted of the first, by the name of Wingfield.
- N. 21. He beareth sable a bend counter-flory, argent, by the name of Highlord.
- N. 22. He beareth sable, a bend and chief or.
- N. 23. He bears argent, two bends raguled sable, the lower one rebated at the top, by the name of Wagstaff.
- Note, the term rebated signifies the top, or point of a weapon to be broken off, as the example.
- N. 24. He beareth sable, a bend of lozenges between two cottises argent, by the name of Puckring.
- N. 25. He beareth argent, three bugle-horns in bend, gules, garnished and stringed vert, by the name of Hunter.
- N. 26. He beareth vert on a pale, radiant, or,

or, a lion rampant, fable, by the name of O'Hara.

N. 27. He beareth argent, on a pale, between two leopards faces, fable, three crescents, by the name of ———

N. 28. He beareth argent, a pale and chief fable, by the name of Mendorf.

N. 29. He beareth fable, a key erected in pale Or, between two pallets erminoise, by the name of Knot.

N. 30. He beareth argent, three pallets wavy, gules, by the name of Downes.

N. 31. He beareth gules, three tilting spears, erected pale-ways Or, heads argent, by the name of Amherst.

N. 32. He beareth azure, three leopards faces in pale or, by the name of Snigg.

N. 33. He bears argent, on a pile engrailed azure, three crescents of the first, by the name of Dallison.

N. 34. He beareth fable, a pile argent, surmounted of a chevron gules, by the name of Dyxton.

N. 35. He beareth argent, three piles, one issuant out of the chief between two others reversed, fable, by the name of Hulse.

PLATE XV.

1. He beareth fable, on a cross within a bordure both engrailed Or, five pellets, by the name of Grevile.

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N. 2.

- N. 2. He beareth gules a cross of lozenges between four roses argent, by the name of Packer.
- N. 3. He beareth argent, a cross sable, a tressure of half fleurs-de-lis, between four mullets pierced of the second, (that is of the second colour mentioned) which is sable, by the name of Atkins.
- N. 4. He beareth Or, a cross vert, on a bend over all gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first, by the name of Berenger.
- N. 5. He beareth azure, five escallop-shells in cross Or, by the name of Barker.
- N. 6. He beareth sable, a shin bone in pale, surmounted of another in fesse, (or cross) argent, by the name of Baines.
- N. 7. He beareth ermine, on a cross, quartered, pierced, argent, four mill-rinds sable, by the name of Turner.
- N. 8. He beareth party per fesse, sable and argent, a pale, counterchanged; on every piece of the first a trefoile slipped of the second, by the name of Simeon.
- N. 9. He beareth Or on a saltire raguled, gules, five cross-crosets fitchy of the first, by the name of Rich.
- N. 10. He beareth gules, a saltire, between four crescents Or, by the name of Kinard.
- N. 11. He beareth gyrony, of four, argent, and gules, a saltire, between as many cross-crosets, all counterchanged, by the name of Twisden.

N. 12.

N. 12. He beareth gules, a saltire Or, over all a cross engrailed ermine, by the name of Prince.

N. 13. He beareth party per saltire, gules and Or, in pale two garbs, and in fols as many roses, all counterchanged, by the name of Hilborne.

N. 14. He beareth sable, two shin-bones saltire ways, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, by the name of Newton.

N. 15. He beareth gules, five marlions wings in saltire argent, by the name of Porter.

N. 16. He beareth Or, three closets-wavy, gules, by the name of Drummond.

N. 17. He beareth azure two barrs counterembattled ermine, by the name of Burnaby.

N. 18. He beareth Or, two barrs, gemells sable, in chief, three pellets, by the name of Hildesley.

N. 19. He beareth argent, three barrs-gemells, azure, on a chief gules, a bar-rulet, indented Or, by the name of Haydon.

N. 20. He beareth sable, three leopards heads jessant, fleur-de-lis or, by the name of Morley.

N. 21. He beareth azure, a crescent between three mullets argent, by the name of Arbutnot. Note, the following fourteen coats is collected to shew how useful the

points of the escutcheon are in blazon, which the learner will find in his practice of this science.

N. 22. He beareth sable, three swords barrways, their points towards the sinister part of the escutcheon argent, the hilts and pommels Or, by the name of Rawlyns.

N. 23. He bears gules, three swords barrways, their points towards the dexter part of the shield, hilted Or, by the name of Chute.

N. 24. He beareth gules, three swords conjoined at the pummels in fess, their points extended into the corners of the escutcheon, argent, by the name of Stapleton.

N. 25. He beareth sable, three swords, their points meeting in base, hilted Or, by the name of Paulet.

N. 26. He beareth Or, three swords, one in fess surmounted of the other two in saltire points upward between a dexter hand in chief, and a heart in base gules, by the name of Ewart.

N. 27. He beareth sable, three swords paleways, two with their points downward, and the middlemost upwards, by the name of Rawline.

N. 28. He beareth azure, three swords, one in pale-point upward, surmounted of the other two, placed saltire-ways, points downward, argent, by the name of Norton.

N. 29.

N. 29. He beareth sable, a fess Or, between two swords ; that in chief points upwards, the other downwards, both in pale argent, hilted of the second, by the name of Gwyn.

N. 30. He beareth azure, one ray of the sun issuing out of the dexter corner of the escutcheon bend-ways, proper, by the name of Aldam.

N. 31. He beareth azure, a pile inverted in bend, sinister Or, by the name of Kagg.

N. 32. He beareth argent, a tripple pile, flory on the tops issuing out of the sinister base, in bend towards the dexter corner, sable.

N. 33. He beareth sable, a goshawk argent, perching upon a stock, fixed in base, jessed and belled Or, by the name of Weele.

N. 34. He beareth gules, a bend wavy argent in the sinister chief point, a falcon standing on a perch Or, by the name of Hawkeridge.

N. 35. He beareth Or, a dexter arm, issuing from the sinister fess-point out of a cloud, proper, holding a cross-croset fitchy, azure.

PLATE XVI.

N. 1. He beareth gules, three lions gamb erased argent, by the name of Newdigate.

- N. 2. He beareth party per saltire, sable and ermine, a lion rampant Or, armed and langued, gules, by the name of Grafton.
- N. 3. He beareth azure, the sun in his meridian, by the name of St. Clare.
- N. 4. He beareth argent, a lion rampant, gules, debruised by a fesa azure, between four estoils issuing out of as many crescents of the second, by the name of Dillon.
- N. 5. He beareth argent on a chevron sable, between three oak-leaves proper, as many besants on a chief gules, a sea-mew between two anchors erected of the first, by the name of Monox.
- N. 6. He beareth quarterly, first and fourth, azure a pale argent, second and third, gules a bend argent.
- N. 7. He beareth argent, three cinque-foils gules, by the name of Darcey.
- N. 8. He beareth Or, six annulets, three, two and one sable, by the name of Lowther.
- N. 9. He beareth gules, nine arrows Or, each three, two saltirewise and one in pale, banded together with a ribbon, feathered and headed argent, by the name of Bieft.
- N. 10. He beareth gules, five cross-crosslets, fitchy in cross, between four escallop-shells Or, by the name of Tounson.
- N. 11. He beareth azure, three hautboys between as many cross-crosslets Or, by the name of Bourden,

N. 12.

- N. 12. He beareth azure, a salamander Or, in flames proper, by the name of Cennino.
- N. 13. He bears party per chevron, argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged, by the name of Chapman.
- N. 14. He beareth party per saltire Or, and sable, a border counterchanged, by the name of Shorter.
- N. 15. He beareth quarterly Or and azure, a cross of four lozenges between as many annulets counterchanged, by the name of Peacock.
- N. 16. He beareth argent, a chevron gules, between three scorpions reversed, sable, by the name of Cole.
- N. 17. He beareth argent, a fess engrailed between three scorpions erected sable, by the name of Colle.
- N. 18. He beareth sable, three scaling ladders in bend argent, by the name of Shipstowe.
- N. 19. He beareth sable, a falcon Or, his wings expanded, trussing a mallard argent, on a chief of the latter, a cross botone, gules, by the name of Madden.
- N. 20. He beareth argent, on a chevron, azure between three trefoils slipped party per-pale, gules and vert, as many besants, by the name of Row.
- N. 21. He beareth gules, three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle Or, with the fists clenched proper, by the name of Tremaine.

N. 22.

N. 22. He beareth gules, the trunk of a tree eradicated (up by the roots) and couped in pale, sprouting out two branches argent, by the name of Borough.

N. 23. He beareth gules, a cherub, having three pair of wings, whereof the uppermost and lowermost are counterly crossed, and the middlemost displayed Or, by the name of Buocafoco.

HATCHMENTS,

By the following rules, may be known upon sight of any hatchment, what the person was when living, whether a private gentleman or knight, by the helmet; if a nobleman, by the coronet; whether a married man, batchelor, or widower, or whether a married woman, maid, or widow, &c. plate 16.

I. When a batchelor dies, his arms and crest are painted single or quartered, but never impaled; the ground of the hatchment under the shield is all black, as the example.

II. When a maiden dies, her arms (but no crest) must be placed in a lozenge, and may be single or quartered, with the ground under the escutcheon all black, as the former; see the example.

III.

XII. When a married man dies, his arms are impaled with his wife's the ground of the hatchment under his side of the shield, is black, the ground under his wife's side is white; the black side signifies the husband to be dead, and the wife living; see the example.

IV. When a married woman dies, her arms being impaled with her husband's (but no crest) the ground of the hatchment under her side of the shield is black, that of her husband white, which signifies the wife to be dead and the husband living; see the example.

V. When a widower dies, his arms are impaled with those of his wife with crest; the ground of the hatchment to be all black; see the example.

VI. When a widow dies her arms are impaled with her husband's in a lozenge (but no crest,) the ground of the hatchment to be all black; see the example.

VII. When a man is the last of a family, the death's head supplying the place of the crest, denoting that death has conquered all; see the example.

VIII. When a woman is the last of a family her arms are placed in a lozenge with a death's head on the top of the shield; see the example.

APPENDIX.

[13]
A P P E N D I X.

**T H E
D E F I N I T I O N,**

**O R
D E S C R I P T I O N**

**O F T H E
G E N T R Y, or Civil NOBILITY
O F E N G L A N D.**

Taken from the last Edition of **GUIL-
LAM'S Display of HERALDRY.**

GENTLEMAN, *Generosus*, seemeth
to be made of two words, the one
French (*Gentil*) *honestus vel honesta parente na-
tus*; the other Saxon (*Man*) as if you would
say a man well born: and under this name
are all comprised, that are above yeomen
and artificers; so that nobles are truly cal-
led

led gentlemen. By the course and custom of England, nobility is either major or minor. Major contains all titles and degrees from knighthood upwards. Minor all from barons downwards.

Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as that they are born of worshipful parents; or that they have done something worthy in peace or war, whereby they deserve to bear arms, and to be accounted gentlemen. But in these days he is a gentleman, who is commonly so taken. And whosoever studieth the laws of this realm, who studieth in the university, who professeth liberal sciences, and, to be short, who can live without manual labour, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman; for true it is with us, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris*: and if need be, a king at arms shall grant him a patent for a new coat, if that there is none that of right doth appertain unto him from his ancestors; and if so, confirm that upon him. But some men make a question, Whether this manner of making gentlemen is to be allowed of or no? And it may seem that it is not amiss; for first, the prince loseth nothing by it, as he should do if it were in France; for the yeomen or husbandman is no more subject to tale or tax in England than the gentleman: but on the other side, in every payment to the king the gentleman
is

is more charged, which he beareth with content ; and in any shew, muster, or other particular charge of the town or county where he dwelleth, he is at a greater expence for the preservation of his honour : and for the outward shew, in all respects he deports himself like a gentleman : and if he be called to the wars, whatsoever it cost him, he must appear well accoutered, have his attendance, and shew a more manly courage and tokens of a generous education, by which means he shall purchase a greater fame. For as touching the policy and government of the commonwealth, it is not those that have to do with it, which will magnify themselves, and go above their estates, but they that are appointed magistrates, &c. are persons tried and well known. See Sir Thomas Smith, *Repub. Angl. chap. of Esquires and gentlemen*. In the five and twentieth of queen Elizabeth the case was, That whereas it is required by this statute of the first of Henry the fifth, chap. 5. That in every writ, original process, &c. in which any *exigit* shall be awarded, that additions should be given unto the defendant of their estate and degree, &c. And the case was, That one was a yeoman by his birth, and yet commonly called and reputed a gentleman ; and yet it was adjudged, that a writ might be brought against him with the addition of gentleman, for so much as the intention of the action is to have such a name given by which he may be known : this is sufficient

sufficient to satisfy the law, and the act of parliament; for *nomen dicitur, qui notitiam facit.*

But if a gentleman be sued by addition of husbandman, he may say he is a gentleman, and demand judgment of the writ without saying (and not husbandman;) for a gentleman may be a husbandman, but he shall be sued by his addition most worthy: for a gentleman of what estate soever he be, altho' he go to plough and common labour for his maintenance, yet he is a gentleman, and shall not be named in legal proceedings yeomen, husbandman, or labourer.

If a gentleman be bound an apprentice to a merchant, or other trade, he hath not thereby lost his degree of gentility.

But if a recovery be had against a gentleman by the name of a yeoman, in which case no action is necessary, then it is no error: so if any deed or obligation be made to him by the name of yeoman.

If a *Capias* go against A. B. yeoman, and if the sheriff take A. B. gentleman, an action of false imprisonment lieth against the sheriff: but if A. B. yeoman be indicted, and A. B. gentleman be produced, being the same man intended, it is good.

If a man be a gentleman by office only, and loseth the same, then doth he also lose his gentility.

By the statute 5 Eliz. cap. 4. intituled, An act touching orders for artificers, labourers,

servants of husbandry, and apprentices; amongst other things it is declared, That a gentleman born, &c. shall not be compelled to serve in husbandry. If any falcon be lost, and is found, it shall be brought to the sheriff, who must make proclamation, and if the owner come not within four months, then if the finder be a simple man, the sheriff may keep the hawk, making agreement with him that took it: but if he be a gentleman, and of estate to have and keep a falcon, then the sheriff ought to deliver to him the said falcon, taking of him reasonable costs for the time that he had him in custody.

A commission is made to take children into cathedral churches, &c. one in anothers places, where children are instructed to sing for the furnishing of the king's chapel: these general words, by construction of law, have a reasonable intendment, viz. that such children, who be brought up and taught to sing to get their living by it, those may be taken for the king's service in his chapel, and it shall be a good preferment to them; but the sons of gentlemen, or any other that are taught to sing for their ornament or recreation, and not merely for their livelihoods may not be taken against their wills, or the consent of their parents and friends. And so it was resolved by the two chief justices, and all the court of Star-chamber, *anno* 43 Eliz. in the case of one Evans, who had by colour of such letters patents taken the son of
one

one Clifton a gentlman of quality in Norfolk, who was taught to sing for his recreation; which Evans for the same offence was grievously punished.

And to the end it may withal appear, what degrees of nobility and gentry were in the realm before the coming of the Normans, and by what merits men might ascend, and be promoted to the same, I will here set down the copy of an English or Saxon antiquity, which you may read in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, fol. 364, and Englished thus:

It was sometimes in the English laws, that the people and laws were in reputation, and then were the wisest of the people worship-worthy each in his degree, earl and churle, theyne and undertheyne. And if a churle so thrived, that he had fully five hides of land of his own, a church and a kitchen, a bell-house and a gate, a seat and a several office in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth the theynes right worthy: and if a thyne so thrived, that he served the king on his journey, rode in his household, if he then had a theyne which him followed, who to the king's expectation five hides had, and in the king's palace his lord served, and thrice with his errand had gone to the king, he might afterwards with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need; and of a theyne that he became an earl, then was thenceforth an earl right worthy. And if a merchant-man so thrived,

that he passed over the wide sea thrice of his own craft, he was thenceforth the theynes right worthy. And if a scholar so thrived, through learning, that he had degree and served Christ, he was thenceforth of dignity and peace so much worthy, as thereunto belonged, unless he forfeit, so that he the use of his degree remit.

It is observed, that the Saxons out of all those trades of life which be conversant in gain, admit to the estate of gentry such only as increased by honest husbandry or plentiful merchandize. Of the first of which Cicero affirmeth, that there is nothing meeter for a freeborn man, nor no men fitter to make braver soldiers: and of the other, that 'tis prize-worthy also, if at the length, being satisfied with gain, as it hath often come from the sea to the haven, so it changeth from the haven into lands and possessions. And therefore, whereas Gervasius Tilburienfis in his observations of the Exchequer, accounted it an abusing of a gentleman to occupy *publicum mercimonium*, common buying and selling; it ought to be referred to the other two parts of merchandize, that is to a negociation, which is retailing and keeping of an open shop, and to a function, which is to exercise mercery, or as some call it, to play the chapman, and not to navigation, which (as you see) is the only laudable part of all buying and selling.

And

And again, whereas by the statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 6. and *Merton*, cap. 7. it was a discouragement for a ward in chivalry, which in old time was as much as to say a gentleman, to be married to the daughter of a burgess, I think that it ought to be restrained to such only as professed handycrafts, or those baser arts of buying and selling to get their living by. But to shew how much the case is now altered for the honour of tradesmen, it may be remembered, that Henry the eight thought it no disparagement to him when he quitted his queen, to take Anne, the daughter of Thomas Bullen, sometime mayor of London, to his wife.

The statute of Westminster 2. cap. 1. which was made in the thirteenth of king Edward the first, was procured especially at the desire of gentlemen, for the preservation of their lands and hereditaments, together with their surnames and families; and therefore, one calleth this statute *gentilium municipale*; and the lawyers call it *jus taliatum & taliabile*.

The children only of gentlemen were wont to be admitted into the inns of court, and thereby it came to pass, that there was scarce any man found (in former ages) within the realm skilful and cunning in the law, except he were a gentleman born, and came of a good house; for they, more than any other, have a special care of their nobility, and to the preservation of their honour and fame; for in these inns of court are (or at leastwise

should be) virtues studied, and vices exiled ; so that for the endowment of virtue, and abandoning of vice, knights and barons, with other states and noblemen of the realm, place their children in those inns, though they desire not to have them learned in the laws, nor to have them live by the practice thereof, but only upon their parents allowance.

You have heard how cheap gentility is purchased by the common law ? But if you look more strictly into the perfection thereof, you will find it more honourable ; for gentlemen well descended and qualified, have always been of such repute in England, that none of the higher nobility, no nor the king himself have thought it any disparagement to make them their companions. Therefore I shall set down the privileges due unto them, according to the laws of honour, as I find them collected out of Sir John Ferne, Sir William Segar, Mr. Carter, in his analysis of honour, and other good authors : Which is as follows.

THE

[100]

T H E
P R I V I L E G E S
O F T H E
G E N T R Y.

1. *P R O honore sustinendo*; if a churle or peasant do detract from the honour of gentlemen, he hath a remedy in law, *actione injuriarum*; but if by one gentleman to another, the combat was anciently allowed.

2. In equal crimes a gentleman shall be punishable with more favour than the churle, provided the crime be not heresy, treason, or excessive contumacy.

3. The many observances and ceremonial respects, that a gentleman is and ought to be honoured with by the churle or ungentle.

4. In giving evidence, the testimony of a gentleman is more authentic than a clown's.

5. In election of magistrates and officers by vote, the suffrage of a gentleman should take place of an ignoble person.

6. A gentleman should be excused from base services, impositions, and duties, both real and personal.

7. A

7. A gentleman condemned to death ought not to be hanged, but beheaded, and his examination taken without torture.

8. To take down the coat-armour of any gentleman, to deface his monument, or offer violence to any ensign of the deceased noble, is as to lay buffets on the face of him if alive, and punishment is due accordingly.

9. A clown may not challenge a gentleman to combat, *quia conditiones impares*.

Many other are the privileges due to gentlemen, which I forbear to repeat, referring the reader to the books before cited.

For the protection and defence of this civil dignity they have three laws: the first, *jus agnitionis*, the right or law of descent for the kindred of the father's side: the second, *jus stirpis*, for the family in general: the third, *jus gentilitatis*, a law for the descent in noble families, which Tully esteemed most excellent; by which law a gentleman of blood and coat-armour perfectly possessing virtue was only privileged.

To make that perfection in blood, a lineal descent from *Atavus Proavus, Avus*, and *Pater*, on the father's side was required; and as much on his mother's line; then he is not only a gentleman of perfect blood, but of his ancestors too. The neglect of which laws hath introduced other sorts of gentlemen, viz. men that assume that dignity, but are neither so by blood nor coat-armour; which style only hurries them to an unruly pride, which

which indeed is but rude and false honour, termed by Sir John Ferne, *apocripbate*, and debarred of all privilege of gentility. These gentlemen *nomine, non re*, faith he, are the students of law, grooms of his majesty's palace, sons of churles made priests or canons, &c. or such as have received degrees in schools, or born office in the city, by which they are stiled gentlemen, yet have they no right to coat-armour by reason thereof.

As to the student of the law, Sir John Ferne allows him the best assurance of his title of gentleman of all these irregular gentlemen, as he terms them, because he is named in some acts of parliament; yet (he faith) he is also debarred of all honour and privilege by the law of arms.

And anciently none were admitted into the inns of court (as before noted) but such as were gentlemen of blood, be their merits never so great: nor were the church dignities and preferments bestowed indifferently amongst the vulgar. The Jews confined their priesthood to a family; but Jeroboam debased it in his kingdom, by preferring the basest of his people to the best of duties. The Russians and some other nations admit none to the study of the law but gentlemens younger sons. The decayed families in France, are supported and receive new life from the court, camp, law, and ecclesiastical preferments; take the most solemn and serious, who condemn the world; if such are wanting to fill
up

up their vacancies, the ingenious sort of the plebeians are admitted: by which means their church and state is in esteem and reverence, being filled most commonly with the best blood and noblest by birth amongst them; whereas, with us every clown, that can spare but money to bring up his son for any of those studies, bereaves the gentry of those benefices, and robs them of their support; which grand abuse is the cause of the general corruption in the state civil and ecclesiastick; whereas, were this preferment made peculiar to the gentry, they would stand more upon their honour, and live without being a burthen to their relations.

The atchievement of a gentleman hath no difference with that of an esquire, both their helmets being close and sideways.

OF

And by the Statute of Edw. the first
every person must have forty pounds freehold in
the county of the shire where he dwelleth.

It is also to be noted that in the Statute of
Henry the third it is ordained that no man shall be
called a knight in the county of the shire where he
dwelleth in the absence of a knight.

It is also to be noted that in the Statute of
Edward the first it is ordained that no man shall be
called a knight in the county of the shire where he
dwelleth in the absence of a knight.

Y E O M E N.

TH E yeomen or common people, for
so are they called of the Saxon word
zemen, which signifies common, who have
some lands of their own to live upon: for a
carn of land, or a plough land, was in an-
cient time of the yearly value of five nobles,
and this was the living of a stokeman or
yeoman: and in our law they are called *le-
gales homines*, a word familiar in writs and
inquests. And by divers statutes it hath been
enacted, That none shall pass in any inquest
unless they had forty shillings freehold in
yearly revenue, which maketh (if the most
value were taken to the proportion of monies)
above sixteen pounds of current money at this
present.

present. And by the statute of Eliz. ch. 6. every juror must have forty pounds lands. In the end of the statute made 23 Hen. 6. chap. 13. concerning the election of knights for the parliament, it is ordered and expressly provided, That no man shall be such knight, which standeth in the degree of a yeoman.

It appeareth in Lambert's perambulation of Kent, 367, that this Saxon word *telphioneman* was given to the theyne or gentleman, because his life was valued at one thousand two hundred shillings; and in those days the lives of all men were rated at certain sums of money: to the churle or yeoman, because the price of his head was taxed at two hundred shillings. Which things, if it were not expressly set forth in fundry old laws yet extant, might well enough be found in the etymology of the words themselves, the one called a twelve hundred man, and the other a *twybind* for a man of two hundred. And in this estate they pleased themselves, insomuch that a man might (and also now may) find fundry yeomen, though otherwise comparable for wealth with many of the gentile sort, that will not yet for that change their condition; nor desire to be apparelled with the title of gentry.

By the common law it may appear in 1 Edw. 2 *de Militibus*, and 7 Hen. 6. 15. a. Men that had lands to the value of twenty pounds *per annum*, were compellable at the king's

king's pleasure to take upon them the order of knighthood; and upon summons there came a yeoman who might expend a hundred marks *per annum*, and the court was in doubt how they might put him off; and at last he was waved, because he came the second day.

By this sort of men the trial of causes in other countries proceedeth ordinarily; for of them there are greater number in England than in any other place, and they also of a more plentiful livelihood; and therefore it cometh to pass, that men of this country are more apt and fit to discern in doubtful cases and causes of great examination and trial, than are men wholly given to moil in the ground, to whom that rural exercise engendreth rudeness of wit and mind. And many franklins and yeomen there are so near adjoining, as you may make a jury without difficulty for there be many of them, that are able to expend one or two hundred pounds *per annum*.

As in the ancient time the senators of Rome were elected *à censu*; and as with us in conferring of nobility, respect is had to their revenues, by which their dignity and nobility may be supported and maintained. So the wisdom of this realm hath of ancient time provided, that none shall pass upon juries for the trial of any matter real or personal, or upon any criminal cause, but such as

besides their moveables have lands for estate of life, at the least to a competent value, lest for need or poverty such jurors might easily be corrupted or suborned.

And in all cases and causes, the law hath conceived a better opinion of those that have lands and tenements, or otherwise are of worth in moveable goods, that such will commit or omit nothing, that may any way be prejudicial to their estimation, or which may endanger their estates, than it hath of artificers, retailers, labourers, or such like; of whom Tully saith, "*Nihil proficiuntur, nisi ad modum mentiuntur.*" And by divers statutes, certain immunities are given to men of quality, which are denied to the vulgar sort of people: read hereof amongst other, 1 Jac. cap. 127.

By the statute of 2 Hen. 4 cap. 27. amongst other things it is enacted, That no yeoman should take or wear any livery of any lord upon pain of imprisonment, and to make fine at the king's will and pleasure.

These yeomen were famous in our forefathers days for archery and manhood; our infantry, which so often conquered the French, and repulsed the Scots, were composed of them, as are our militia at present, who through want of use and good discipline are degenerated from their ancestors valour and hardiness.

As

As the nobility, gentry, and clergy, have certain privileges peculiar to themselves, so have the commonality of England beyond the subjects of other monarchs.

No freemen of England ought to be imprisoned, outed of his possession, disseised of his freehold, without order of law and just cause shewed.

To him that is imprisoned may not be denied a *habeas corpus*, if it be desired; and if no just cause be alledged, and the same be returned upon a *habeas corpus*, the prisoner is to be set at liberty. By *Magna Charta*, 9 Hen. 3. no soldier can be quartered in any house except inns, and other public victualing-houses, in time of peace, without the owners consent, by the petition of right, 3 Car. 1. No taxes, loans, or benevolences, can be imposed but by act of parliament, *idem*.

The yeomanry are not to be prest to serve as a soldier in the wars, unless bound by tenure, which is now abolished: nor are the trained bands compelled to march out of the kingdom, or be transported beyond sea, otherwise than by the law of the kingdom ought to be done: nor is any one to be compelled to bear his own arms, finding one sufficient man qualified according to the act aforementioned.

No

No freeman is to be tried but by his equals, nor condemned but by the laws of the land. These and many other freedoms make them most happy, did they but know it; and should oblige them to their allegiance to their prince, under whose power and government themselves, their rights and privileges are preserved, and quietly enjoyed: yet such is the inconstancy of mens nature, not to be contented with the blifs they enjoy.



F I N I S.